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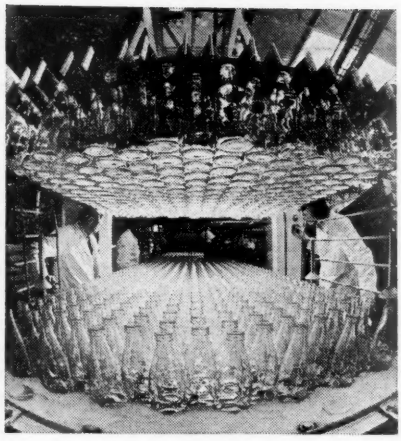
Trade and Industry

14 February 1974



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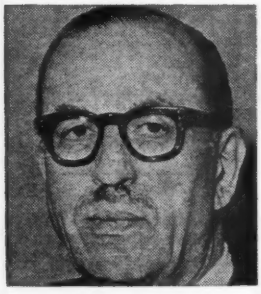
BOTB British Overseas Trade Board

Trade with Bulgaria



Leopold Friedman OBE, chief executive, International Marketing Division, Rubery Owen Holdings Ltd., has been chairman of the Bulgarian section of the London Chamber of Commerce since last year. Mr. Friedman is deputy chairman of the East European Trade Council, director of East-West Trade, chairman of the Birmingham Chamber's East European Committee and a member of the British section of the Anglo-Bulgarian Inter-governmental Joint Commission.

In my capacity as Chairman of the Bulgarian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry I had the honour to lead a large trade delegation from the Chamber to Bulgaria last December. A list of the firms which took part in the mission is given on page 255.

My own company has a long trading relationship with Bulgaria. All of us who took part in the mission were however particularly struck by the encouraging signs we saw of even better future prospects for trade and co-operation between our two countries.

The past 18 months have seen an unprecedented upsurge in bilateral trade between the two countries. This expansion followed the relatively slow growth of previous years. There was a decline in total trade turnover in both 1971 and 1972 with British exports falling by 8 per cent to £103 million in 1971 and to £9.4 million in 1972. In 1973, however, there was a significant improvement when British exports rose to £13.1 million while imports from Bulgaria rose to £9.3 million. Although the increase in British exports is to some extent offset by higher world prices, these figures strongly suggest that there are bright prospects for future trade expansion.

The revival in trade has been matched by an increase in official contacts and activities which have followed the mission by the London and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce in May 1972 and the setting up of the Anglo-Bulgarian Inter-governmental Joint Commission later that year. In 1973 the first meeting of the Joint Commission was held in London, there was a visit by Mr. Ivan Nedev, Minister of Foreign Trade, and also an economic mission from Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce led by Mr. Ivan Ivanov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade. Increased participation by British companies in the annual Plovdiv Fair in September was highlighted by the visit of Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, the first visit to Bulgaria by a British Trade Minister since 1967. I should also like to mention here the valuable support which is being given to bilateral trade relations by HM Ambassador in Sofia, Mr. E. Bolland, CMG, and HE the Bulgarian Ambassador in London Mr. A. Yankov.

The year's activities culminated in December in the visit to Sofia of our 18 strong delegation from the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The visit of this delegation could give a further boost to future trade prospects.

The real warmth on the part of the Bulgarian Government towards trade with Britain was evident at our delegation meetings with leading Bulgarian Ministers including the Premier, Mr. Stanko Todorov, the Foreign Trade Minister, Mr. Ivan Nedev, and his Deputy, Mr. Andrei Lukanov, who leads the Bulgarian side of the Joint Commission. Mr. Lukanov told the delegation that our visit represented a new and positive step in Anglo-Bulgarian relations, especially as the projects under discussion had long term implications.

The main problem now will be to maintain this impetus. Much depends in the long term on an increase in Bulgarian exports to the UK. Bulgaria is anxious about the present trade imbalance, particularly in the light of British membership of the EEC. As far as British industry itself is concerned, the marketing expertise of British firms both in the UK and in third markets could possibly be utilised in appropriate cases by Bulgarian enterprises. Bulgaria's concern to gain new technology and to diversify her exports through industrial co-operation also needs to be recognised and encouraged.

Industrial co-operation agreements

There are good prospects for an increase in the number of industrial co-operation agreements between British firms and Bulgarian enterprises. Already the Rubery Owen deal for Balkancar to produce Carricon container handling machines and the CJB contract to build a complete rubber latex plant have pointed the way. All the firms which took part in our mission are discussing co-operation projects in such fields as motor vehicle components, foundry equipment, fork lift trucks, hand tools, agricultural chemicals, agricultural machinery, cigarette making machinery and soft drinks.

While traditional commercial exchanges will continue, the Bulgarians are now putting the emphasis on co-operation. They are prepared to be flexible and will consider many forms of collaboration, eg production of components, production of finished goods for British firms to market, joint production of complementary ranges and co-operation in third markets.

I have no doubt that possibilities for mutually beneficial co-operation exist. Our Bulgarian friends often ask, however, why it is always their side which has to put forward proposals. One explanation is the lack of information, particularly on the British side, about the economic development of the other

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country. In general British industry is unaware of the degree of sophistication reached in many sectors of Bulgarian industry. It has one of the highest industrial growth rates in the world and is at present carrying out a large investment programme (30 per cent of national income or nearly £800 million per annum). The major priorities are in the machine tool, petrochemical, electronic and electrical, agricultural machinery, shipbuilding and tobacco industries. Over the next 10 years nearly 50 per cent of the capital investment will be spent on modernisation and reconstruction and this will provide many opportunities for participation by British industry on the basis of co-operation.

Three important decisions

In this context three important decisions of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party are relevant. These are the Decrees on Living Standards (December 1972), Technological Innovation (July 1973) and Agriculture (December 1973). The first Decree indicated a significant shift in economic planning towards important long term improvements in the standard of living, even envisaging light industry being given priority over heavy industry when appropriate. Bulgaria is considering increased imports of consumer goods but also wishes to develop co-operation in consumer industries with other Socialist and Western countries.

The purpose of the Decree on Technological Innovation is to provide a framework to enable Bulgaria to make better use of foreign know-how and production methods. Among other things it offers special concessions and incentives to enterprises that are introducing new technology.

The Decree on Agriculture aims to raise the level of Bulgarian agriculture to world standards. It emphasises the part to be played by science and technology and the use of foreign innovations. Intensive research and mechanisation will be undertaken. Livestock rearing, expansion of fodder production and improvements in pasture land and food processing are to be given particular attention. There is already strong

Member-companies of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry mission to Bulgaria

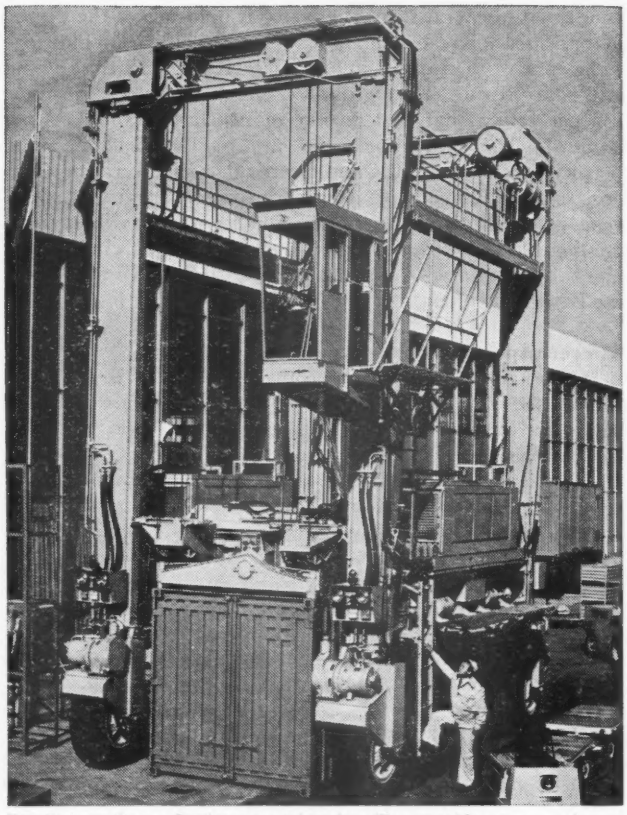
Rubery Owen Holdings Ltd.
Rubery Owen Conveyancer Ltd.
Herbert Machine Tools Ltd.
Lloyds-Bolsa International Bank Ltd.
Karnis International Ltd.
Molins Ltd.
Kiril Mischeff Ltd.
GKN International Ltd.
Shell International Petroleum Co. Ltd.
Compair Construction and Mining Ltd.
Plessey Co. Ltd.
Metal Box Co. Ltd.
ICI Plant Protection Ltd.
Cadbury Schweppes (Overseas) Ltd.
Black and Decker Ltd.

The Plovdiv Fair. Many British companies were among exhibitors at this important fair last September.

American competition in the agricultural sector, for instance FMC Ltd. of Chicago is to build a model farm near Plovdiv. The Bulgarians are however aware of British agricultural developments and there will be excellent opportunities for British firms to participate in this programme.

British companies will certainly face strong foreign competition in Bulgaria, particularly from West Germany and Italy and also from the USA and Japan whose interest in co-operation in Bulgaria has recently increased considerably. About 80 per cent of Bulgaria's foreign trade will continue to be carried out with the Socialist countries, but Bulgaria contemplates an enormous increase in her foreign trade by 1980 so that the share of the market enjoyed by the non-Socialist countries will be much larger in absolute terms. It is hoped that the expected exchange of visits by foreign Ministers in 1974 and the next meeting of the Joint Commission due to be held in Sofia this summer will give further encouragement to the new pace of Anglo-Bulgarian trade.

Above all it is however up to British industry to respond to the Bulgarian interest in stimulating trade with this country. I have no doubt that excellent opportunities exist for British companies in Bulgaria and the climate is now right to take advantage of them.



The Rubery Owen Carricon container handling machine now made under licence in Bulgaria by Balkancar.

Lindustries

Extracts from Statement by Chairman Mr W E Luke

The trading profit of £4,762,000 compares with last year's record profit of £3,170,000, an increase of 50% and sales were up to £50,933,000 from £42,630,000, an increase of 19%.

The profits from the Engineering division were lower on increased sales. The profits of one of our largest subsidiaries were adversely affected by unrest in the motor industry, and Cowlishaw Walker & Co. Limited sustained relatively serious losses. The other companies in the division did well although profit margins came under pressure.

In the Textile division Barbour Threads Limited experienced the most successful year's trading in the whole of its history with a significant increase in overseas sales at profitable prices. The Longford Textile Co. Limited made a reasonable profit in its first year in operation and though results for the other companies in the division were not too good, signs of improvement are now showing.

There has been a satisfactory improvement in the results of the Polymer division with a return to profit by William Warne & Co. Limited and increased profits from the other companies in the division.

Both John Leckie Limited in Canada and Alta Mar in Mexico had record years and our associated companies overseas all did well.

The energy crisis and shortages of raw materials make it difficult to give a meaningful forecast concerning our short term prospects but my confidence in our long term future remains unimpaired.

Financial summary	1973 £000	1972 £000
Turnover	50,933	42,630
Profit before tax	4,607	3,011
Profit after tax	2,645	1,766
Net assets employed	24,707	21,426
Return on net assets employed	19.3%	14.8%
Per ordinary share:		
Earned	13.62p	8.72p
Net assets	107.6p	90.1p

Annual General Meeting 15 March, 1974

Final dividends payable 1 April, 1974 Preferred Odinary 2.1% Ordinary 2.38875p per share

Copies of Report from the Secretary, Lindustries Limited, Trevor House, 100 Brompton Road, London SW3 1EL

BOTB News

Prospects for trade with Czechoslovakia

Mr. John N. Cooper, acting chairman of the East European Trade Council, and Mr. Anthony Hore, the Council's Executive Secretary, visited Prague from 21 to 25 January at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce.

Their programme included calls on Mr. L. Cerny, President of the Chamber; Mr. I. Peter, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Dr. V. Vinklarek, Deputy Minister at the Planning Commission, and Deputy Minister Professor M. Kubat at the Ministry for Technology and Investments. It was made abundantly clear at these meetings and during the course of other discussions, notably with the Foreign Trade Bank, that Czechoslovakia wishes to strengthen her commercial links with the United Kingdom and to spend her surplus sterling earnings in Britain. (In 1973 Czechoslovak exports to the UK were worth more than £39 million as against British exports of only £27.19 million.)

It was made equally clear, however, that business is not going to be handed to us on a plate. The EETC is confident that there are good export prospects worth going after in the steel, chemical and petrochemical, machine tool, textile machinery and medical equipment industries, to mention a few examples. But there is evidence that with some notable exceptions British exporters will need to work harder to win a bigger share of the market.

The EETC is anxious to dispel any notion that business is necessarily more difficult to win in Czechoslovakia than in other East European markets and with this in mind the Council is preparing a more detailed account of the visit for the information of British industry. This account, which will be published as soon as possible, will point out to those who complain that information about business opportunities in Czechoslovakia is hard to come by, that there is no substitute for personal visits and assiduous cultivation of contacts. Visitors may be sure of a warm welcome from their opposite numbers and from the Commercial Section of the British Embassy which, under the stewardship of the new First Secretary (Commercial) Mr. Peter George, is most anxious to help.

A reception was held in London to honour two visitors from the Suez Canal Authority: Sobhy Tewfik, deputy director of the Transit Department, and Abdel Salam Badawy, chief engineer. Visiting Britain at the invitation of BOTB, they made a fact-finding tour of companies producing workboats, communications, navigation and lighting equipment: as part of its plan to reopen the Canal, the Authority is soon to draw up detailed specifications of its needs and invite tenders. Photograph shows D. P. Dick, Director, BOTB's Special Export Services Branch, with Sobhy Tewfik (left), and Abdel Salam Badawy (right).

'Shows That Sell': a new export promotion film

A new film called 'Shows That Sell' has been completed for Fairs and Promotions Branch of the British Overseas Trade Board. It was made by World Wide Pictures Ltd. and the Central Office of Information, and directed by Mr. Ray Townsend.

This fast-moving film illustrates the main overseas promotional techniques offered to industry by the British Overseas Trade Board. It shows joint venture participation in a number of trade fairs; a major consumer goods promotion at a British Shopping Week in Stuttgart; a technical seminar; a major British industrial exhibition in Nigeria; and a mission of British businessmen and women to the United States. Its message is that effective promotion helps increase sales and profits.

Exporters at actual events abroad portray a variety of the ways whereby practical help and financial support are made available from the BOTB to win new business. The film shows both the behind-the-scenes build up and the day-by-day hard sell on the spot. It draws attention to the skill and expert knowledge available from Fairs and Promotions Branch of the Board, gained over many years at promotions throughout the world.

'Shows That Sell' is a 16 mm. film in colour that runs for 20 minutes. It is available on loan to exporters, trade associations, Chambers of Commerce or export clubs. Application should be made to Publicity Unit, BOTB, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4, or to the nearest Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Business prospects in Brazil: conference in April

A conference on business prospects in Brazil is to be held at Farnham Castle, Surrey, from 8 to 10 April. It has been organised by the Centre for International Briefing at the suggestion of, and in association with, the British Overseas Trade Board and will provide an opportunity to make known the many export opportunities which exist in Brazil for British industry, using the knowledge and experience gained from the recent programme of missions and seminars.

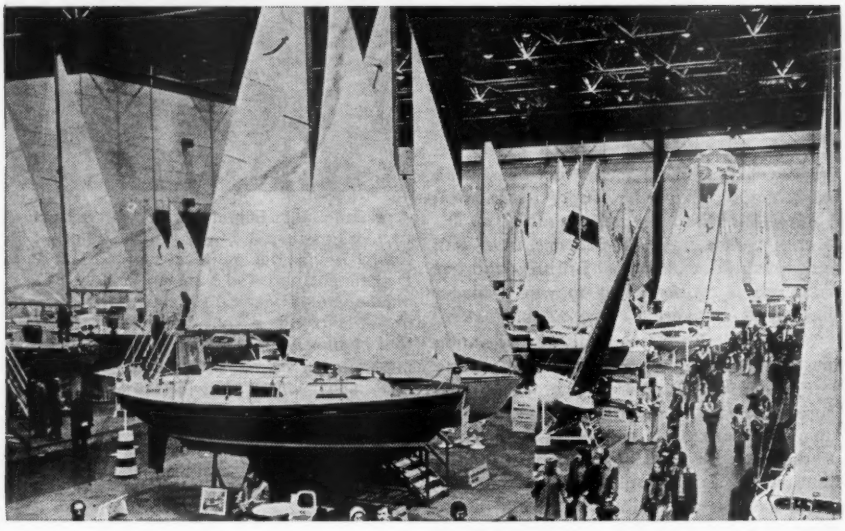
The conference will be chaired by Sir David Hunt, Ambassador to Brazil from 1970-73, and the speakers will include representatives from the British Consulate-General in Sao Paulo, Canning House, London merchant banks, the Confederation of British Industry, BOTB, Export Credits Guarantee Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and the Department of Trade and Industry.

Application forms for the Conference (inclusive fee £60) are available from the Conference Secretary, the Centre for International Briefing, Farnham Castle, Farnham, Surrey, tel. Farnham (02513) 21194.

Finance for technology

The National Research Development Corporation provides financial and other support for technological developments of potential commercial importance. NRDC promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities and elsewhere. NRDC is participating in joint ventures with industry on an increasing scale. By supporting projects NRDC makes it possible for individual firms or groups of companies to undertake and accelerate the development and production of new products and processes of national importance. The corporation welcomes submissions in confidence from firms who have promising new projects to launch in any branch of industry or commerce. The conditions for its considering proposals of this kind are set out in a leaflet which may be obtained on application, either by writing to the National Research Development Corporation, PO Box 236, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or by telephoning 01-823 3400.

Exhibitions and Fairs



First joint venture launched at Dusseldorf's boat display

From R. B. Woodham, Commercial Section, British Consulate-General, Dusseldorf: In the general gloom of the economic climate and the oil crisis that saw the old year out and with a ban on Sunday driving, which might well have been extended to the weekend during the new year, prospects for the International Boat Show, Dusseldorf, 19–27 January, seemed far from bright.

Weeks before the opening, with memories of disappointing shows at Hamburg, before the oil crisis struck, and at London and Paris, rumours were rife that the Dusseldorf event would be cancelled. The organisers, the Dusseldorf Trade Fair Authority (NOWEA) and the Bundeswirtschaftsvereinigung Sportschiffahrt (The Federal Association for the Pleasure Craft Industry), met in committee some two weeks before the opening and decided, despite the difficulties, to go ahead with a full show as planned.

The dropping of all restrictions on driving and a less pessimistic view of the oil crisis set the seal of approval on their decision. The show got off to a good start and results were better than the organisers could have expected, if not as good as they might last year have hoped.

This year there were 450 exhibitors showing the products of 710 firms from 23 countries. Total stand space occupied was 65,000 sq. m in eight halls. About 134,000 visitors attended, the numbers being vastly increased by the attendance during the two weekends over which the show ran. Some 1,400 boats were shown.

Sailing boats and yachts and motor yachts were in the three biggest halls where the space and facilities must be unsurpassed in Europe for exhibiting large craft. With a ceiling height of 14 metres and travelling cranes in the rafters it is possible to step some of the tallest masts with ease. Motor boats were grouped in two of the halls and one hall was devoted to motors, accessories and equipment.

In Hall 5 were a demonstration basin and trade and sports associations, authorities and marines, while Hall 6 was devoted to information stands and a non-stop cinema.

Leisure spending

Lacking as it does immediate access to coastal or good inland sailing waters, Dusseldorf would not at first glance appear to provide a good venue for such a show. But the affluent and thickly-populated surroundings of the Ruhr industrial complex and its proximity to Holland and Belgium give it easy access to a rich consumer market which is increasingly looking for ways in which to spend the leisure time at its disposal.

Restrictions placed by regulations for the protection of the environment and by geography or access to waters on which one can sail a boat, more especially a motor boat, and the nature of this area's boating public, the mass of whom are comparative newcomers to water sports, creates a curious gap in the local demand for boats. There is the top of the market, where demand is for large sailing yachts and motor cruisers berthed in Dutch or Scandivanian waters or in the warmer Mediterranean havens, and there is strong demand at the lower end for boats which are easily transportable by light trailer or on the car top.

Exhibitors also marked that the boating public was for the most part interested in boats in which the family could spend a weekend and four to six berth craft drew a great deal of attention. Notably absent from the Dusseldorf show were the racing dinghies and fast sailing craft which are so large a part of the United Kingdom boat population.

The motor cruiser is fast becoming a popular symbol of middle class success in Germany, as it has been in parts of the United States for some time now. If inquiries at the show could be taken seriously, and there is no reason to think that they should not, the average boat owner or potential boat owner in Germany lacks neither money nor the will to spend it. Expensive extras and equipment, navigational and radio direction finding gadgets drew great interest.

For the first time there was an official British participation in the form of a joint venture, sponsored by the Ship and Boat Builders National Federation and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board. There were 16 British firms, the motor boat and inflatable dinghy manufacturers showing on a site in Hall 8, flanked by the equipment manufacturers in a row of booths, and the sailing boats attractively displayed in two large adjacent sites in Hall 11 (*picture*).

In addition, 15 other British boat manufacturers were represented through their agents on independent stands and a large variety of British equipment and chandlery, notably sails, masts and navigational aids, appeared on stands throughout the exhibition.

In the circumstances, the British joint venture exhibitors were pleasantly surprised by the amount of interest their boats attracted, though they could hardly have been entirely satisfied with the business they did, and it was a great pity that the UK's first steps on to this stage had to be at such an inauspicious time. It was not so much the oil crisis or the prospect of very much higher fuel costs – in any case, this would only effect the motor boat industry, if it affected anyone at all. Rather was it the effect of the very tight credit conditions prevailing in Germany.

Even with this discouragement, however, orders did come in to some stands and several firms were confident that quite good sales would result from inquiries received at the show, especially if the expectations of an easing of credit restrictions later in the year are realised.

The British stands were visited on the first day by Herr Willi Weyer, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Internal Affairs of the Land of North Rhine Westphalia, himself a keen sailing man and Patron of the exhibition. There is no doubt that this pleasant gesture was made as one of welcome to the British boat industry whose absence from the exhibition in previous years has undoubtedly been felt by both organisers and boating community. There is a great deal of goodwill and British boats and equipment, besides being competitive in price, have a name to live up to in this part of the world.

Milan: big campaign for UK commodities

From A. A. Gattoni, MBE, Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Milan: A total of 395 Italian shops, selling 29 commodities, took part in the Gran Bretagna in Galleria event organised in Milan recently.

The event was supported by the Unione Commercianti, the Milan Chamber of Commerce, the Municipality of Milan and the British Overseas Trade Board, with the British Consulate-General liaising between British principals and Italian agents. The event was staged in the Galleria, in the centre of Milan, and in the 'Isola Pedonale.'

It was opened by the Italian Minister of Beni Culturali, together with HM Ambassador Sir Patrick Hancock, the Mayor of Birmingham Mrs. M. Brown, HM Minister and Consul-General Mr. L. W. Figg, the Mayor of Milan and other local officials. Mrs. Brown, had been invited because Birmingham is the twin city of Milan.

All the shops taking part in the event prepared special window displays centring on British goods and using display materials from Fairs and Promotions Branch to give support. Large department stores also prepared special promotions in certain of their departments. The city streets were decorated with Italian and British flags and banners. Five thousand coloured posters were printed and displayed in Milan and other major towns in Lombardy in order to publicise the event.

The Hawick Pipe Band of 30 bagpipers was engaged by the Unione Commercianti and performed for the whole of the week. Some of their performances were filmed by Italian television and subsequently shown in the news programmes. Two town criers sent from England helped to give a genuine British atmosphere, as did the red telephone kiosk and the red letter box that were on show at the focal point of the event. A red London bus provided by the British Tourist Authority – together with driver and conductor – was a tremendous success and this set the scene for Gran Bretagna in Galleria. Lunches, dinners, buffets and cocktail parties given by the local organisers and also by the British Consulate-General helped to create a friendly and co-operative atmosphere between all parties involved.

Motta, the large catering business in Italy, arranged in conjunction with the agent of Twinings Tea and Schweppes Subsidiaries a tea shop in its store in the Galleria and this enabled people to try English tea, together with other drinks and foodstuffs. A well-supported event was the Shop Window Display Competition, with 120 of the 395 shops taking part. Winners were treated to free week-ends in London besides other prizes.

Leyland Innocenti SpA arranged two events. One was a procession of British cars through the main streets which drew crowds of spectators, and the other was a fashion parade of fur coats. Two side events ran in conjunction with the main event. One was a jazz concert given by the British artist John Surman, and the other was an exhibition of paintings dedicated to the young English painter, Colin Wilmot.

Publicity for the event by local and national newspapers, radio and television was extensive, with favourable articles appearing in weekly magazines as well. Many shops sold all their extra buying during the event and the Christmas period and even had to re-order. The estimated extra-buying figure of £250,000 was certainly reached.

At the Gran Bretagna in Galleria event in Milan are (left to right): C. Ripamonti, Minister of Beni Culturali; Mrs. Marjory Brown, Mayor of Birmingham; A. Aniasi, Mayor of Milan.

Budapest consumer goods fair – hurry, hurry, hurry

Provided there is sufficient response from industry, the Department of Trade and Industry will arrange official British participation at the International Consumer Goods Fair, Budapest, 14–22 September.

The cut-off date for this event is *20 February*. For further details and application forms, potential exhibitors should immediately contact: Miss H. Howie or W. Lewis, Room 111, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU; telephone 01-248 5757, extensions 7213, 7184.

The Department's assistance to manufacturers wishing to exhibit will be under the terms of the British Pavilion scheme. The fair covers clothing, food, transport, household goods and leisure articles.

Only consumer products are appropriate to this particular event: a capital goods fair takes place in Budapest in May.

Britons win foothold in US house industry

From G. S. W. Gush, British Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Houston: Five members of the Building Materials Export Group – Adamsez Ltd., Scotswood, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Worcester Engineering Co. Ltd., Worcester; Redland Claddings Ltd., Bexhill-on-Sea; Robinson Willey Ltd., Liverpool; and Sutcliffe Speakman Co. Ltd., Leigh – with the support of the British Overseas Trade Board, took part in a joint venture at the National Association of Home Builders Exposition in the Astrohall, Houston, 20–24 January.

Organised by the National Association of Home Builders, Washington DC, it is open only to members, their guests and participants. Arrangements for the British joint venture were co-ordinated by the Building Exhibition, London. Outside the joint venture, the only British exhibitor was R. and H. Johnson, Stoke-on-Trent, which exhibited a fine selection of ceramic tile. Other official exhibits were entered by Canada, Italy, Portugal and Japan.

The show covered the entire 400,000 sq. ft. of the Astrohall and drew an attendance of 56,000. It was a performance that measured up to Texas standards. Among the 500 exhibitors were some of the largest American manufacturers including, for example, Alcoa, Westinghouse, US Plywood and US Steel.

Adamsez displayed its Victoriana and Northumbia bathroom suites and bathroom ware having the unique feature of the basin and pedestal of one piece; Worcester, its Firefly domestic oil fired boiler, central heating boiler and hot water combination unit, hot water convector and oil-fired central heating boiler; Redland, its Petrarch composite sheet reconstituted from natural slate, unaffected by climate conditions and suitable for use both externally and internally; Robinson Willey, Warmplan series of force draught balanced flue gas convectors with sophisticated electronic control programmer; Sutcliffe Speakman, a complete plan for making sand-lime or concrete bricks and blocks.

The well arranged exhibit included an information booth manned by a director of the Building Exhibition. The British firms' representatives worked long hours at their stands answering hundreds of inquiries.

The overall aim of this initial joint venture, to obtain a foothold in the US home building industry, was achieved and the specific results were encouraging. Adamsez received many offers of representation covering major population centres of the USA; Redland received inquiries from six companies to manufacture under licence in the USA; and Sutcliffe Speakman received a valuable inquiry for an overseas installation. All the exhibitors gathered valuable and pertinent information on technical matters, market trends, marketing methods as well as an insight into the huge American home building industry.

BOTB support for Paris participation

During February and March, 130 British firms will take part in six international exhibitions being held in Paris. The British Overseas Trade Board will support these firms under its joint venture scheme in collaboration with trade associations.

Sir Jan Lewando, a member of BOTB and chairman of Carrington Viyella Ltd., visited British displays and met exhibitors at two events on February 9. These were the European Menswear Exhibition (9–12 February), covering all types of men's and boys' clothing, featuring 37 companies sponsored by the British Menswear Guild and the Clothing Export Council; and the International Knitting Industries Exhibition (9–12 February) where 27 companies in the British Hosiery and Knitwear Group showed a wide variety of knitwear.

In March, 16 British firms sponsored by the BOTB will be exhibiting silos, crop spraying equipment, feeders, balers and irrigation equipment at the International Agricultural Machinery Exhibition. A further 19 British firms will exhibit at the International Agricultural Exhibition (3–10 March) and nine other British companies at the International Poultry Exhibition (3–10 March), in joint ventures organised by BOTB.

The British contingent in the joint venture display at the International Exhibition of China, Glassware, Pottery, Clocks, Silverware and Jewellery (SIFBIHOR, 24–28 March) will consist of 22 firms.

Part of a carpet display on a British stand at last month's International Trade Fair for Home Furnishing Textiles (Heimtex) in Frankfurt. The British Overseas Trade Board gave support on joint venture terms to 86 firms exhibiting at the event.

Joint venture aid in United States

Over 70 British companies, supported by the British Overseas Trade Board, are represented at four international consumer goods events in the USA this month.

The largest and most important trade show of its kind in the world, the Chicago National Sporting Goods Association Show, 10–14 February, again this year had British participation sponsored by the BOTB under its joint venture scheme. British companies showed products from a wide range of sporting activities including athletics, golf, tennis, football, cricket, shooting, sailing, camping and fishing.

The New York International Toy Fair, 17–19 February, a leading show in its field, attracts buyers from all parts of Canada, South America, Mexico and the USA. The BOTB will support some 20 British companies exhibiting all kinds of toys, including soft toys, boxed games, children's books, rocking horses, paint boxes, historical and traditional costume dolls, moulding and colouring sets, modelling material and model road vehicles.

Miami's International Boat Show, 21–27 February, will have 15 British companies sponsored by the BOTB. They will show products connected with all aspects of sailing – boat fittings, windlasses, desk and cabin hardware, rigging equipment, sailing clothing, electronic navigational instruments, depth sounders and allied equipment, pumps, life rafts, life jackets and sailing craft.

The New York Gift Show takes place 24 February–1 March. The wide scope of this event is reflected in the variety of products to be exhibited by the joint venture group – prints, posters, gift cutlery, bar accessories, small silverware gifts, Welsh craft products, etched copper wall plaques, bronze sculptures, placemats, bellows, English historical brasses, hair ornaments and boutique jewellery.

During February and March there will be five BOTB-sponsored outward missions to the USA and Canada, involving consumer goods as well as capital goods.

Building trade promotions arranged in West Germany

West Germany is an important venue for trade promotions in the building and hardware industries: in February and March, over 100 British companies are taking part in four major events under the British Overseas Trade Board's joint venture scheme.

In Hanover, the International Builders' Supplies Exhibition (CONSTRUCTA) took place, 2–10 February. Exhibits covered all aspects of the construction industry and BOTB-sponsored British firms will display roofing and cladding fasteners, louvre windows, double glazing, draught excluders, floor coverings, doors, rafter machinery for assembling timber, suspended ceiling systems, wall coverings, bathroom fittings, architectural lighting, swimming pool construction methods, swimming pool equipment.

The largest and most important event of its kind in Europe, the International Hardware Fair takes place in Cologne, 15–17 February. The British contingent is showing a selection of tools including saws, chisels, small machinery, lathes, work benches, power tools.

At the Cologne International Housewares Fair, 17–19 February, there are four joint ventures, co-sponsored by the BOTB, involving over 50 British firms.

The International Fair for Large Household Apparatus and Electrical Appliances (DOMOTECHNICA), 3–6 March, is being organised as a separate event for the first time: it was previously part of the Cologne Housewares Fair. British companies will exhibit cookers, refrigerators, washing machines, deep freezers and all large domestic appliances. They will also have a display of heating elements, rivets, machined components, thermostat gas burners, nameplates and decorative trim.

Two all-British exhibitions for the Gulf States

Two all-British exhibitions are being held this month and next in the Gulf States: the British Quality Consumer Goods Exhibition, Bahrain, 16–23 February, and the British Building and Construction Exhibition, Dubai, 16—23 March; both are sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board.

The products of some 50 British firms will be on display in Bahrain and will include office equipment, furniture, food, clothing, kitchenware, fabrics, etc. A fashion show and individual store promotions will feature among other local events supporting this exhibition.

The International Airport in Dubai will host the building exhibition and 115 British firms will be displaying their products, including a wide variety of building materials and building systems as well as light and heavy construction equipment. The site will include a separate area for demonstrations.

Special arrangements are being made for a number of buyers and other influential visitors from areas of the Gulf.

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Export Business

AGA ocean buoys and river markers bound for Nigeria

Two separate orders from Nigeria for marine navigational equipment valued at £115,000 have been won by AGA Navigational Aids of Brentford, Middlesex. The first was awarded by the Nigerian Ports Authority, while the second came from the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Transport.

The Nigerian Ports Authority order is for 17 AGA glass fibre BS41 buoys, to replace existing steel buoys. These 2.3 m buoys (*picture*) will have AGA acetylene gas lanterns, chosen in preference to electric powered lights due to the exceptional reliability of the AGA gas lanterns previously used in Nigerian waters. The BS41 buoy is suitable for open-sea locations and will be located along the Nigerian coast and in river estuaries.

Manufactured from glass reinforced plastic and polyurethane foam, the buoys are far lighter than those they replace and are more easily repaired in the event of minor damage, states AGA.

The second order, placed by the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Transport, is for 100 marker buoys. They will be used to mark the River Niger and the vast network of inland waterways in the interior of the country. The increase in freight and passenger traffic has necessitated more detailed marking of these waterways which are becoming an increasingly important part of the Nigerian communications system.

Both orders, won against strong international competition, have been negotiated through Crown Agents. Delivery of the seagoing buoys was to be completed by the end of January and the initial batch of marker buoys will arrive in Nigeria in April.

Costain plans £20 m Dubai cement works

An agreement has been signed between His Highness Sheikh Rashid bin Said Al Maktoum, Ruler of Dubai, on behalf of the National Cement Company, and Costain Civil Engineering Ltd., for the construction of a £20 million cement works in Dubai.

The cement works will be the largest in the Gulf and have an output of 500,000 tons a year. It will be sited some 10 kilometres south of Dubai and will use local raw materials won from the surrounding desert for the production of high quality cements.

The consulting engineers for the project are Sir William Halcrow and Partners Ltd.

Pye radio for W. Germany

Pye Telecommunications Ltd. has received a £200,000 export order from West Germany for mobile two-way radio equipment. The company will supply some 1,300 of its Europa sets for use in West Germany.

The order has been placed by Tekade Felten and Guilleaume, the company's German agents, for a variety of customers including public utilities and private industry.

Lillywhites Group right on the ball with sports gear for Asian Games

The Lillywhites Group has been successful in securing the contract, against foreign competition, for supplying games and track equipment to the Seventh Asian Games to be held in Tehran.

The value of this order amounts to £250,000 and is total for these sports: athletics, fencing, football, shooting, table tennis, boxing, wrestling, cycling, basketball, swimming, lawn tennis, weightlifting, volley ball.

Lillywhites, which for many years has supplied important sporting events throughout the world, most recently the 1970 British Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, reports that it is rapidly becoming established as the leading expert in this prestige field.

The company adds: 'In addition to the Asian Games, we have received contracts to supply similar equipment to the Imperial Iranian Air Force.'

Display at Zagreb leads to sales of oil, gas burners

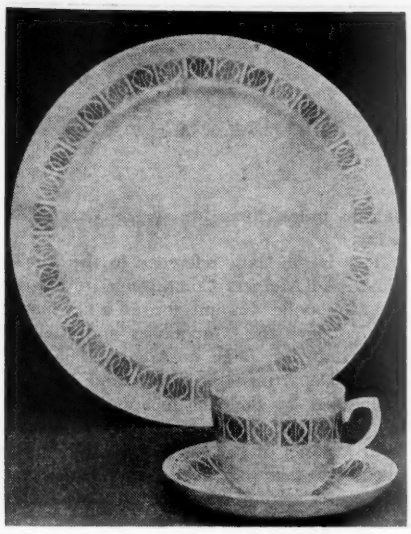
Following extensive tests at the University of Novi Sad, Nu-way Heating Plants Ltd. of Droitwich, Worcs., has won an order to supply oil and gas burners to Yugoslavia. The burners, worth nearly £100,000, will be used for a wide range of domestic and semi-domestic applications throughout Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Nu-way Heating Plants has previously supplied industrial equipment to Yugoslavia but this first major domestic contract results from participation at Interklima exhibition in Zagreb last year. After initial interest shown at the exhibition, a series of meetings took place in Yugoslavia attended by Nu-way's local representative, as well as sales and technical staff from Droitwich, culminating in confirmation of this order.

Solids pumps to Belgium

An order for heavy-duty solids-handling pumps worth nearly £110,000 has been received by Simon-Warman Ltd., Todmorden, Lancs., from the Rasa Trading Co. Ltd., Tokyo.

The equipment – ten 14/12 GG Warman gravel pumps and eight 12/10 GAH Warman slurry pumps – will be dispatched to Paul Wurth, Luxembourg, for use in slag granulation plants in Belgium.



Wedgwood vessels for Soviet vessels

Fifty-seven thousand items of bone china hotelware have been supplied to a Russian shipping line by Wedgwood's Royal Tuscan hotelware division.

The china will be used on board the former Cunard liners 'Carmania', now called the 'Fedor Shalyapin', and 'Franconia', now 'Leonid Sobinov'.

The two liners are in operation for holiday cruises.

Royal Tuscan's metallised bone china hotelware, strong and white, translucent and light, is made in three distinctive shapes.

The Russians decided upon the traditional 'Connaught' shape, which has been in continuous production since 1936, decorated with a simple green border pattern called 'Contessa' (*picture above*).

A full range of tableware was supplied.

Construction plant order follows inward mission

Order for over £450,000 of construction plant and tractor scrapers has been won by Blackwood Hodge Group Services Ltd., Northampton, as a result of an inward trade mission sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board.

'It is of immense value to be able to meet our overseas clients here in Britain,' said Mr. P. R. Hardy, Parts Manager (Africa Group), of the company, 'We have a better chance to show what we offer from Britain in the way of back-up services to our overseas companies and customers throughout the world.'

The company is particularly pleased over the orders for JCB earthmoving equipment to the Roads Department of the Orange Free State Provincial Administration – an area where it had not done business before.

The inward mission consisted of senior municipal engineers from South Africa who undertook a 15-day tour of British industry, visiting 14 equipment companies.

New Italian car factory orders computer system for warehouses

Lancia has signed with Honeywell for a £250,000 minicomputer-based system to automate four parts warehouses at its new car plant now under construction at Chivasso near Turin. The system will control stacker cranes and conveyors in warehouses and communicate with workers through terminals situated throughout the plant to ensure the smooth movement of goods.

Four warehouses, with a combined storage area of 5,000 sq. m, are involved in the project – two for internally produced parts and two for parts from outside suppliers.

Between them the warehouses will have some 20,000 cells to hold up to 6,000 different parts of all shapes and sizes from engines to boxes of nuts and bolts. There is also provision in the system for up to 2,400 outside suppliers of parts.

When parts from the warehouses are required on the production lines, they will be retrieved by means of encoded plastic badges inserted in readers at the warehouse output stations. The computer system will maintain disc files of the contents of every warehouse cell, the location of every type of product, all suppliers and all transactions. It will be updated daily with the new suppliers' and parts' codes and it will in turn update, via a magnetic tape, a Honeywell 400 computer in Lancia's offices.

The twin Honeywell 316 system will also produce a magnetic tape for off-line printing of a daily warehouse 'map'.

The system software is being written by Honeywell's special systems group at Hemel Hempstead from where it will be shipped this summer to come into full on-line operation in the autumn.

Handling firm gives thumbs up to export effort

Export orders to the value of more than £150,000 have been received during the past few weeks by Gough and Co. (Hanley) Ltd., manufacturer of materials handling and ceramic processing equipment of Hanley, Staffs.

The orders include the supply of ceramics machinery to Lebanon, purpose-built conveyors for the cocoa industry in Brazil, elevators and overhead conveyors for Iran and patented bucket elevators for a chemical plant in Germany.

A spokesman for the company said it was gearing its immediate sales efforts to 'an increase in exports in the event of a reduction in business from the home market'.

A film transport drive gearmotor of Electropower Gears Ltd., Aylesbury, being fitted to one of the new automatic colour film processing machines under construction by Photomec (London) Ltd. for laboratories in Canada, Japan, the USA and Britain. Thyristor control enables the speed of this unit to be varied from 0-400 rpm.

Storage liners sold to Japanese brewery

A £36,000 export order has been placed with Prodorite Ltd., chemical engineers and consulting contractors, Wednesbury, because of the increasing demand in Japan for beer.

The contract calls for the company to supply Prodorfilm 'W', a synthetic lining and coating material already widely used in Britain's brewing and beverage industries. The material will be exported to Prodorite (Japan) Co. Ltd. which will carry out the lining of beer storage tanks for the Sapporo and Kirin breweries in Japan.

The Kirin brewery is regarded as the second largest brewery in the world, states Prodorite.

Only three hundred shopping days to Xmas

The export division of George Payne and Co. Ltd., the Croydon confectionery manufacturer has already booked its first order for Christmas 1974.

It was for 6,000 boxes of Payne's presentation and selection boxes of chocolate coated and uncoated nuts for delivery to Winnipeg next September: consumer value is approximately $10,000.

The customer was Bond Sales Ltd. of Winnipeg, Payne's agent and distributor for Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba.

Home News

Use of electricity – relaxations during General Election

To facilitate the conduct of the General Election, the Government has announced three relaxations of the restrictions on the use of electricity.

The relaxations affect the use of electricity in connection with:

1 preparations for the election
2 the publication of journals of opinion and political comment
3 late night television.

A general licence was issued on 7 February exempting from the requirements of the Three Day Order (which restricts the days and times when electricity may be used) all offices, committee rooms and meeting halls used for the election by candidates and their agents and by the political parties at national, regional and local level.

The exemption also applies to work done by election officials and by firms printing election material, such as ballot papers and candidates' election addresses.

The exemption does not apply to the Orders controlling the heating and the degrees of lighting permitted on these premises, and the controls on display lighting.

Journals of opinion and political comment are authorised to use electricity necessary for their publication during the election period, under a general licence issued on 7 February. The BBC and IBA have been informed that the restrictions on television broadcasting after 10.30 p.m. are lifted from 8 February for the duration of the election period.

Acquisition by Associated Newspapers of Courier newspapers

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, has received an application for his consent to the proposed acquisition by the Associated Newspapers Group Ltd. of the newspapers owned by the Courier Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.

In the circumstances of these acquisitions the Minister is required to obtain a report from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission before deciding whether to consent to the transfer of one of the newspapers involved (the *Kent and Sussex Courier* which has a circulation exceeding 25,000 per day of publication). Accordingly on 8 February he referred all the proposed acquisitions to the Commission in pursuance of Section 59(1) of the Fair Trading Act 1973 for investigation and report.

Sir Geoffrey Howe emphasises that his action in making this reference does not in any way prejudge the question whether or not the proposed transactions may be expected to operate against the public interest. It is for the Commission to report on this after the investigation.

The newspapers involved are:

Kent and Sussex Courier
Tunbridge Wells Advertiser
Sevenoaks Chronicle
Sevenoaks News
East Grinstead Courier.

Sections 57–62 of the Fair Trading Act 1973, which give the Department of Trade and Industry certain powers in respect of newspaper mergers, broadly reproduce Section 8 of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965 and arise from certain recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Press 1961–62.

The Act provides that the transfer of a newspaper to a newspaper proprietor whose newspapers after the transaction will have an average circulation per day of publication of 500,000 or more copies shall be unlawful and void unless the transfer is made with the written consent of the Secretary of State.

Save in exceptional circumstances that consent may be given only after an investigation of the proposed transaction by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. The circumstances in which the Department have discretion to give consent without an investigation by the Commission are:

that the newspaper concerned is not economic as a going concern and as a separate newspaper: *and either*
1 that the newspaper is not intended to continue as a separate newspaper; or
2 that if it is so to continue the case is one of urgency
that the newspaper concerned has an average circulation per day of publication of not more than 25,000 copies.

The current application for consent is not based on these provisions: accordingly the Minister has no option but to make the reference. The *Kent and Sussex Courier* has a circulation over 25,000; the other newspapers concerned have circulations under that figure. Section 58(2) does not require the Department to refer the acquisition of the smaller newspapers to the Commission but empowers them to do so. Since the purchase is of five associated newspapers the Department are referring the acquisition of the series as a whole to the Commission.

The Commission is required to make their report within the statutory period of three months unless there are special reasons for delay.

This is the sixth reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission (previously the Monopolies Commission) of a newspaper merger since the Monopolies and Mergers Act came into force in August 1965.

The Department of Trade and Industry is enabled by the Act to appoint three to five additional members of the Commission from a panel of persons maintained for the purpose to take part in the investigation of a newspaper merger. Members of the panel are being approached with a view to their appointment on this occasion.

The panel, which was first set up in 1965, was reconstituted last year and the following agreed to serve:

Lord Annan, Provost of University College, London;
Mrs. Christine Bicknell, former Assistant Secretary in the Board of Trade;
William Brown, managing director, Scottish Television Ltd.;
Alistair Burnet, editor of *The Economist* and presenter of BBC's 'Panorama';
Miss Frances Cairncross (Mrs. Hamish McCrae), economic correspondent of *The Guardian*;
J. Clement Jones, director of Midland News Association Ltd. and a former editor of the Wolverhampton *Express and Star*;
Sir William Hayter, Warden of New College, Oxford; and
Mrs. Anne Piper, headmistress of the Wimbledon High School for Girls (Girls' Public Day School Trust).

Clearance of merger proposals

On the information at present before him, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, has decided not to refer the following proposed merger to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

St. Martin's Property Corporation Ltd./ The Proprietors of Hay's Wharf Ltd.

Official appointments

The Prime Minister, with the agreement of the Secretaries of State concerned, has approved the appointment of Peter le Cheminant, at present an Under-Secretary in the Department of Trade and Industry, to a new post at Deputy Secretary level in the Department of Energy, with particular responsibility for the development of energy policy. Mr. le Cheminant's appointment takes effect forthwith.

Committee to consider copyright law

The intention to set up a Departmental Committee to inquire into the law of copyright under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Whitford was announced on 14 August last. The following other members have agreed to serve on the Committee:

G. V. K. Burton
G. H. Doughty
D. Fiske
Miss Rosina Harris
Mrs. Jacqueline Inchbald
E. P. Skone-James
W. Wallace
W. Weston.

The address of the Committee is Room 509, Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2, telephone number 01-405 8721, ext. 3430, and Mr. J. R. Perrett has been appointed secretary. Arrangements for the submission of evidence will be announced shortly.

The terms of reference of the committee are: 'To consider and report whether any, and if so what, changes are desirable in the law relating to copyright as provided in particular by the Copyright Act 1956 and the Design Copyright Act 1968, including the desirability of retaining the system of protection of industrial designs provided by the Registered Designs Act 1949. This inquiry should not, however, extend to any consideration of the merits of lending to the public as one of the acts restricted by copyright in a work.'

It is now more than 20 years since the appointment of the last Committee of this kind under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Gregory, on whose report the Copyright Act 1956 is based. While that Act was modern in outlook and introduced or brought up to date copyright, in broadcasts, films and gramophone records, technical developments have made a fresh look at the law essential.

A controversial matter before the Committee will be the Design Copyright Act 1968. This was a Private Member's measure and modified the Copyright Act itself so as to provide automatically, without registration or any other formality, 15 years of copyright protection for original industrial designs. Previously, protection was available for such designs only by registration under the Registered Designs Act 1949. The effect of this change has been to satisfy some sectors of industry, such as fashion jewellers, while other sectors such as the motor spare parts industry who reproduce, but usually do not design, standard spare parts, are opposed.

Other pressing problems in the copyright field arise from the increasing use of photocopiers and tape recorders in the production of cheap copies of copyright works without payment to the copyright owners who, it is expected, will make representations to the Committee on these practices.

In addition to considering urgent copyright problems, it is intended that the Committee should also review copyright law generally, particularly in relation to the changes needed to enable the United Kingdom to ratify the Paris text (1971) of the Berne Copyright Convention.

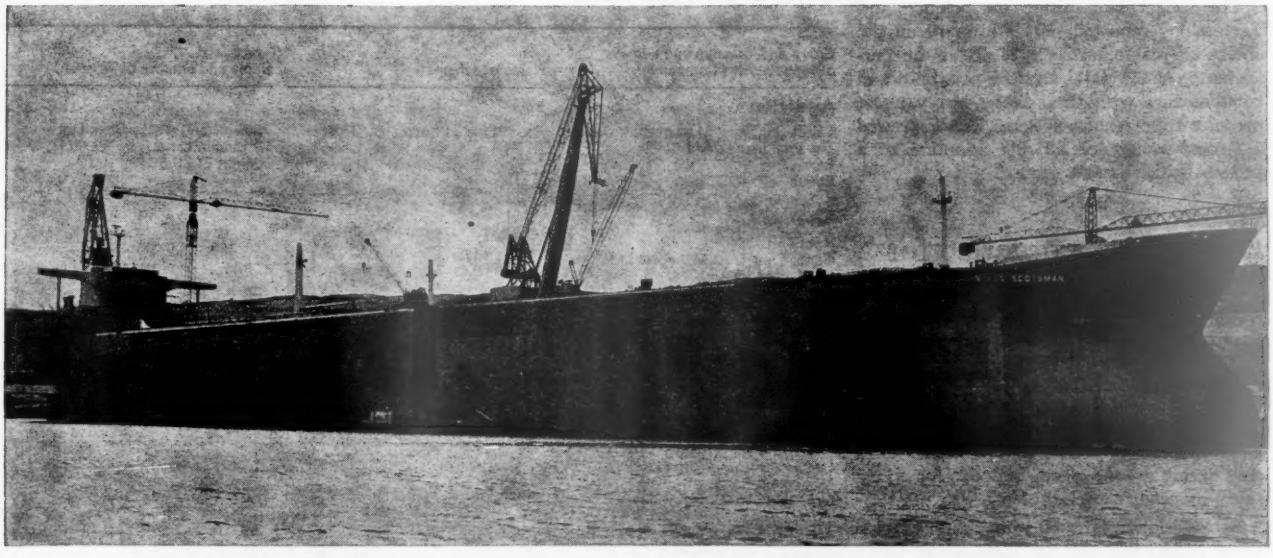
The Committee's terms of reference preclude it from considering the merits of creating an authors lending right, commonly known as Public Lending Right (PLR).

Ninfield to Mountfield overhead line

After a public inquiry by an Engineering Inspector of the Department of Trade and Industry held on 26 September 1972, the Secretary of State postponed a decision on the application of the South Eastern Electricity Board for consent to place a 33 kV overhead line from Ninfield to Mountfield in the Rural Districts of Battle and Hailsham and invited the Board to submit a revised application for one section and to consider an alternative route for another section.

The Board have now submitted an application which incorporates a revised route for the line from a point south of Downland Wood to a point south east of Marlpits and an alternative route from the northern end of Beechdown Wood to a point near Foxhole Farm as recommended by the Inspector.

The Secretary of State for Energy, Lord Carrington, after consultation with the Department of the Environment, has now given his consent to the South Eastern Electricity Board's application to erect $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles of 33 kV overhead line between Ninfield, in the Rural District of Hailsham, and Mountfield, in the Rural District of Battle, East Sussex.



Shipbuilding history pictured in the making – two halves of a massive £9 million tanker afloat on tidal waters (in the Lower Clyde) prior to being welded together. The two-section technique was developed in Holland, but Scott Lithgow has become the first shipbuilder to attempt the method with the added complication of tides. In spite of a force 8 gale two days after the second half was launched, teething troubles were overcome and the two- or three-week job of laser welding was tackled earnestly. The vessel is the 265,000-ton 'Nordic Clansman'. The stern section was launched from Scott Lithgow's yard at Port Glasgow in April last year and the bow section followed late last month. Water was shipped to rectify the 'bows up' position, a coffer dam with its rubber sealing was wrapped round the join area, water was pumped out, and the welders got to work. The 'Nordic Clansman', originally due to be named the 'Naess Scotsman', is being built for the Anglo-Nordic Shipping group, in which P & O has a half interest. She will be used to carry crude oil for several companies. Scott Lithgow has orders for three more of the two-section giants and work has started on the first sixth of these triplets.

Delegation visits CANDU

At the invitation of the Canadian Government a UK team has visited Canada to see the CANDU system of nuclear power generation.

The team consisted of Sir Alan Cottrell, Chief Scientific Adviser to the Government, Mr. R. V. Moore, UK Atomic Energy Authority, and Mr. J. R. S. Morris, a director of Courtaulds Ltd. Mr. Moore and Mr. Morris are members of the Government's Nuclear Power Advisory Board (NPAB). The team flew to Canada on 10 February for a two-day visit.

The purpose of the visit was to help the Government in reaching a decision on the choice of reactor to be ordered by UK electricity authorities.

Notes

The NPAB meets under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for Energy. Its purpose, as announced on 8 August 1972 by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, is to provide the Government with concerted advice on all aspects of nuclear generation policy and on the Government's role in ensuring the most effective progress in this field.

The Secretary of State announced on 10 January that 'the Government intend to reach a decision early this year'. (House of Lords Official Report Col 713.)

The Select Committee on Science and Technology reported on 29 January on the choice of reactor system. It noted the performance of CANDU and the possibilities of collaboration with Canada on heavy water pressure tube reactor systems, but expressed a strong preference for the adoption of a proven British system.

Code of safe practice for oil rig stand-by safety vessels

Replying to a question in Parliament on 7 February, Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Aerospace, Shipping and Consumer Affairs, said that the Department of Trade and Industry was considering a code of safe practice for oil rig stand-by safety vessels.

Mr. Onslow was asked what inquiries were being conducted into the adequacy of safety ships involved in North Sea oil development. He said: 'My Department has been investigating the conditions of standby vessels for offshore installations for several months. Representatives of the offshore industry have been invited to comment on proposals for a code of safe practice to supplement existing safety requirements.'

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958

Dealers in securities

The following changes have taken place in the list of dealers in securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act and published in Parts 1 and 4 of the 1973 Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts.

Licensed dealers

Additions:

Gartmore Investments Ltd. 2 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BP.

Harvard Securities Ltd. 11 Old Jewry, London EC2R 8DS.

Banca Commerciale Italiana Ltd. Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, London EC2N 2HL.

Save & Prosper Securities Ltd. 4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP.

Deletions:

Flairford Securities Ltd. 38 King Street West, Manchester M3 2WZ.

Change of name:

L.S. Fund Managers Ltd. to Talisman Fund Managers Ltd. Plantation House, 5-8 Mincing Lane, London EC3.

Standard Guarantee Company Ltd. to Ambion Guarantee Ltd. 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AA.

Standard Guarantee Co. (London) Ltd. to Standard Guarantee Ltd. 97 Mortimer Street, London W1N 8DR.

London and North British Trust Ltd. to Goode Durrant Trust Ltd. Durrant House, Chiswell Street, London EC1Y 4UL.

Change of address:

Investment and General Management Services Ltd. 3 Liverpool Street, London EC2.

Exempted dealers

Additions:

Banque de L'Indochine, 62-64 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4AR.

Change of name:

Morris Wigram Rosenthal Ltd. to Morris Wigram Ltd. 7 Moorgate, London EC2R 6JN.

Deletions:

Southern Industrial Trust Ltd. 3 Endcliffe Crescent, Sheffield S10 3EE.

Wallace Brothers & Co. Ltd. 4 Crosby Square, London EC3.

Change of address:

Bentworth Trust Ltd. 41 Bishopsgate, London EC2.

Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Ltd. PO Box 171, 120 Moorgate, London EC2P 2JY.

Authorised unit trust schemes

The following amendments have taken place in the list of unit trust schemes authorised under Section 17 of the Act and published in Part 5 of the 1973 Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts.

Group and/or name and address of Management Company	Name of scheme	Name and address of Trustee
Addition		
Cabot Unit Trust Management Co. Ltd. The Bristol and West Building Broad Quay Bristol BS1 4DD	Cabot Exempt Retirement Trust	Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd. 20 Birchin Lane London EC3P 3DP
Changes		
DELETE Ganda Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 55 Bishopsgate London EC2		
AND REPLACE BY Ganda Unit Trust Managers Ltd. Becket House 36-37 Old Jewry London EC2R 8BQ		
DELETE LS Fund Managers Ltd. Peninsular House (3rd Floor) Monument Street London EC3R 8BB		
AND REPLACE BY Talisman Fund Managers Ltd. Plantation House 5-8 Mincing Lane London EC3M 3DX		
REVOCATION By agreement with the Managers and the Trustee the Order of authorisation for the following scheme which has no been launched has been revoked.		
Surinvest Fund Managers Ltd. 10a North Street Carshalton, Surrey	Surinvest International Fund	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd. Poultry London EC2

1973 – year of the century for Scotland's north east

1973 was probably the best year this century for economic growth in North East Scotland which, because of its importance for oil exploration and food production, has emerged as one of Britain's key growth areas, according to a front page article in *Northern Light*, the quarterly news publication of the North East Scotland Development Authority (NESDA).

The article summarises the expansion in new and established industries in the Region. Outlining the contribution North East Scotland can make to the national economy, the article emphasises the role of the Development Authority 'to continue monitoring the developments and maintaining awareness among firms and public authorities, inside and outside the Region, of the opportunities available in North East Scotland and the continuing changes taking place.'

The article concludes 'North East Scotland has the room and the right economic circumstances for a period of growth and prosperity. What this will mean in terms of population increase is impossible to forecast with accuracy as so many factors have to be considered. However, it is worth noting that even if the population of North East Scotland were to double in the next 30 years it would, with continued careful attention to the planning of development, remain an area of high amenity and yet, by UK standards, would be sparsely populated!'

Price Commission seeks evidence from food distributors

Paragraph 80 of the Stage 3 Price Code provides that, when in the judgment of the Price Commission the costs of goods supplied to wholesalers or retailers rise substantially, the Commission may modify existing gross percentage margins where it considers that the application of current margins would disproportionately increase the net profit margins on these goods.

The purpose of this provision is to prevent undue rises in retail prices as a result of applying existing gross profit margins to goods which have risen substantially in price. This represents a considerable reinforcement of the existing gross and net profit margin controls applying to retailers and other distributors.

Paragraph 80 requires consultations with the representative bodies concerned and that the Commission shall take into account all relevant information supplied by them.

The Commission has decided to apply the procedure provided by Paragraph 80 to food, which satisfies the criteria laid down. Accordingly on 1 February the Commission wrote to over 100 trade associations in this sector informing them that it is taking action under Paragraph 80 (i) and inviting them in the first instance to send any relevant information by 18 February. The Commission will then consider, under paragraph 80 (ii), what further action should be taken.

New waste paper de-inking system to be installed in UK

The Department of Trade and Industry has placed a pre-production order for a new system to be used in de-inking waste paper.

This is the DTI's first pre-production order for paper-making machinery and it is hoped that it will encourage the wide use of similar plants throughout the UK and lead to significant machinery export sales.

Watford Engineering Ltd. of Lower High Street, Watford will instal this new system, the first of its kind to be used in a UK mill, at the Bowaters paper mill at Kemsley near Sittingbourne, where it will be used to provide de-inked secondary fibre for a newsprint machine.

The system is flexible and capable of application to many grades of waste paper. It will supply secondary fibre of guaranteed brightness and cleanliness, depending on the customer's requirements and the input waste material. The equipment can be integrated into an existing stock preparation system at a paper mill, to provide an economic source of paper fibre as an alternative to virgin pulp which has to be imported from abroad.

The new machinery is based on a washing system as opposed to a flotation, bleaching, chemical or electrical separation system.

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Parliament

Monday, 4 February

Horizon Holidays and Court Line
Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked if he would refer the take-over of Horizon Holidays Midland Ltd. by Court Lines to the Monopolies Commission. He replied: 'If the proposed acquisition falls within the scope of the merger provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973, I shall consider whether a reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission would be appropriate. In doing so I shall take account of any advice from the Director General of Fair Trading whose officials are already in touch with the parties concerned.'

Steel production
A question was asked on the quantity of steel produced in the UK in 1973; the percentage increase over 1972; and the comparable percentage for the 24 members of the International Iron and Steel Producers, the world steel production, USA, Japan and the individual countries of the Common Market. Mr. Grant answered: '26.7 million metric tons, an increase of 5.4 per cent. Preliminary figures compiled by the International Iron and Steel Institute show that world production increased by 10.5 per cent, IISI reporting countries by 13.0 per cent, the USA by 13.0 per cent, Japan by 23.1 per cent, West Germany by 13.3 per cent, France by 4.9 per cent, Belgium by 6.8 per cent, Luxembourg by 8.6 per cent and Italy by 5.9 per cent. The Netherlands showed no increase and Denmark a decrease of 13.3 per cent. No figures are available for Eire.'

Mr. Grant was then asked what tonnage of steel was imported into the UK during 1973; and if he would analyse the figure by products. He answered that the figure was 2.78 million metric tons and gave the following analysis of main products taken from Table iii in the December issue of *Overseas Trade Statistics*.

SITC (R) headings	000 metric tons
672 (less 672.7) Ingots and other primary forms (less coils for rerolling)	128
672.7 Coils for rerolling	135
673 Bars, rods, angles, shapes, sections	736
674 Universals, plates and sheets	1,307
675 Hoop and strip	76
678.2 Tubes and pipes seamless	60
678.3 Tubes and pipes welded	332

A further question concerned the percentage of total crude steel production in the UK produced in plants with a capacity of less than 2 million ingot tonnes/annum, 2 to 4 million tonnes/annum, 4 to 7 million ingot tonnes/annum, 7 to 10 million tonnes/annum, over 10 million tonnes/annum; and comparable figures for the USA, Japan, West Germany for the years 1973, 1975, 1980 and 1985. Mr. Grant answered that figures for crude steel production according to size of plant in the UK were available only in terms of liquid steel tonnes. In 1973 67 per cent of steel output was produced in plants with a capacity of less than 2 million liquid steel tonnes per annum, while 33 per cent was produced in plants with a capacity of between 2 and 4 million tonnes. Capacity is defined here as achievable productive capability allowing for plant bottlenecks, maintenance, breakdowns, and local disputes.

Mr. Grant continued: 'The percentage of plant with a capacity of less than 4 million tons is expected to decrease sharply over the next decade. The actual distribution of plant by capacity at specific dates will be dependent on the timing of capital developments, which cannot be accurately forecast at this time. No figures are readily available for USA, Japan and West Germany.' In answer to a question on steel production lost in the UK during 1973; and the comparable figures for the USA, Japan and West Germany due to industrial disputes, Mr. Grant said: 'Figures for steel production lost in 1973 due to industrial disputes in the UK are available only for the BSC. The loss amounted to 610,000 metric tons. This was due to disputes within the Corporation and excludes losses due to disputes outside the Corporation. No comparable figures are available for losses in the USA, Japan and West Germany.'

Mr. Grant was also asked how much extra profit was expected of the British Steel Corporation in the years 1973–74, 1974–75 and 1975–76, to capitalise 50 per cent of its investment programme and to pay a dividend on the £500 million public dividend capital. He said: 'The financial objective that the Corporation has been set is to achieve during the four years 1973–74 to 1976–77 an average return of 8 per cent on its net assets, after charging depreciation but before charging interest, taxation and certain exceptional costs.'

Copyright Acts
A Member asked if legislation would be introduced to amend the Copyright Acts so as to extend the period of copyright from 50 to 60 years so that the extra 10 years of royalties could be used to provide an income for living writers whose works were borrowed from public libraries. 'To extend copyright in this way, while making the revenues derived during the period of extension public property, would be a fundamental change in the basis of copyright in this country,' answered Sir Geoffrey Howe. 'It would not be right to make such a change in advance of the report of the Departmental Committee on Copyright which is about to begin its work and which will be open to receive submissions on this matter.'

Ministers at the Department of Trade and Industry

Secretary of State for Trade and Industry: Mr. Peter Walker

Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs: Sir Geoffrey Howe
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade: Lord Limerick

Minister for Industrial Development: Mr. Christopher Chataway
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development: Mr. Anthony Grant

Minister for Aerospace and Shipping: Mr. Michael Heseltine
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace, Shipping, and Consumer Affairs: Mr. Cranley Onslow

Minister without Portfolio: Lord Aberdare

Ministers at the Department of Energy

Secretary of State for Energy: Lord Carrington

Minister for Energy: Mr. Patrick Jenkin

Minister of State: Mr. David Howell
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy: Mr. Peter Emery

Imported commodity prices

A table was asked for showing the movement in the import prices of wheat, copper, zinc, tin and wool between June 1972 and December 1973; and also what movement would have occurred if over that period the £ sterling had maintained a fixed parity relationship to a weighted average of international currencies. Sir Geoffrey Howe gave the following wholesale price increases in imported commodities between June 1972 and December 1973:

Wheat	155 per cent
Copper	132 per cent
Zinc	100 per cent
Tin	92 per cent
Wool	150 per cent

'It is not possible to say what would have occurred if the pound had not been allowed to float,' he said. 'However these increases are very much greater than the fall in the effective exchange rate of the pound in the same period.'

Yorkshire and Humberside

A Member asked if consultations would be held with the Yorkshire and Humberside Economic Planning Council to ensure that more jobs were provided in those areas in the region where unemployment was above the national average.

'My Regional Office has had regular consultations with the Planning Council,' answered Mr. Grant. 'Priority under the Advance Factory programme and in selective assistance under the Industry Act has been given to those parts of South Yorkshire and of Humberside where unemployment is above the national average.'

Three day working – effect on textile industry

Answering a question on the effect of three-day working on the cotton textile industry, Mr. Grant said that the Government had maintained close contact with the cotton textile industry throughout the period of three day working and recently-announced changes allowing some Sunday working would be of help to the industry.

'At the moment there is no reason to believe that the industry is experiencing any exceptional effects as compared with other industries but the Government will continue to watch the position closely,' he said.

A question was also put on representations made to the Minister for Energy from the Lancashire textile industry regarding difficulties of working on Saturday; and what replies he had sent. Mr. Emery answered: 'I have had representations from a number of industries and an Order was made on 25 January which allows industry the choice of working on Wednesday instead of Saturday.'

Three day working – effect on motor industry

'What losses have been sustained so far in (a) production and (b) sales in the British car industry because of the three-day week?' asked a Member. Mr. Grant replied that production of cars and commercial vehicles in the three weeks ended 26 January averaged 29,000 and 6,000 units a week respectively. These were both 26 per cent lower than the average weekly rates of production in January 1973. Information was not yet available on the output of components, accounting for some 45 per cent of the industry's production. Provisional estimates of new car registrations suggested that in January 1974 new car sales (including imported cars) in the United Kingdom were more than one-third lower than a year earlier. Mr. Grant was also questioned about studies into the effects on investment and future output patterns in the car industry if the three-day week continued. 'The industry has not announced any change in its investment plans consequent on the present restricted working week,' he replied. 'If restrictions continue, however, the motor vehicle manufacturers in common with other industries, will face increasing difficulties. I hope that the present industrial disputes will not continue to the point where industrial investment, essential for the longer term, is affected.'

Oil prices and the motor industry

A Member wanted to know what research was being conducted by the DTI into the effects of increased oil prices into the use of motor cars and the demand for them. Mr. Grant replied: 'Increased oil prices are not the sole factor influencing changes in the public's use of and demand for motor vehicles. The British vehicle industry offers a wide range of products including economy cars. My Department is co-operating with the vehicle industry in research aimed at improving combustion efficiency in vehicle engines.'

Petrol consumption and the 50 mph speed limit

A Member asked what savings had been made in petrol consumption by private motorists since the 50 mph speed limit was introduced; and what estimate in percentage terms had been calculated in a full year. Mr. Emery said that it was not possible to quantify the overall savings already made which could be attributed directly to the introduction of the 50 mph speed limit, nor to estimate such savings in a full year. 'However,' he said. 'As an indication of the sort of fuel saving that can be achieved, a typical 1500/1600 cc private car travelling at a steady speed of 50 mph on a motorway will consume around 20 per cent less petrol than one travelling at 70 mph.'

Department of Energy

Mr. Emery told a questioner that there are 12 statisticians employed by the Department of Energy.

Fuel shortages in rural areas

When asked if he was satisfied with the provisions made by his department to deal with fuel shortages in rural areas, Mr. Emery said that the arrangements made to deal with shortages of fuel in rural areas or elsewhere seemed in most instances to be working satisfactorily.

Fuel stocks

Several questions were asked about fuel stocks. Answering them together, Mr. Emery said: 'The latest estimates of coal and oil stocks were published last Thursday. Oil stocks are lower than in the last three years. Coal stocks are higher than in February 1971 but lower than in February 1973. In 1972 figures could not be collected due to the miners' strike. Mr. Emery published these detailed figures:

Coal	6/2/71	5/2/72	3/2/73	26/1/74
NCB stocks (million tons)	6.4	Strike	11.2	9.8
Stocks at main power stations (million tons)				
CEGB				11.9
SSEB				1.7
NOSHEB				—
All main power stations	7.8	7.7	15.1	13.6

Oil	1/2/71	1/2/72	1/2/73	26/1/74
Stocks held by oil companies:				
Days' supply	66	67	60	56
Million tons	19.9	21.5	19.2	18.8
Stocks at main power stations (million tons)				
CEGB				0.71
SSEB				0.06
NOSHEB				0.03
All main power stations	0.34	0.54	0.60	0.8

Productivity in the coal industry

A question was asked on the levels of productivity in the coal mines of Great Britain, France, West Germany and the United States of America. Mr. Emery replied: 'Figures on average output per manshift at the coal face in NCB mines are published monthly in *Trade and Industry*. The latest information is given in Table 6 on page 145 of the issue dated 24 January.

'Figures of average output per manshift underground for France and the Federal Republic of Germany as well as for the United Kingdom are published in *Energy Statistics* 1973 nos. 1 – 2 (published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities) but the method of compilation of the figures differs between countries and a percentage comparison of the relative levels of productivity would be misleading. Corresponding figures for the United States of America are not readily available.' Mr. Emery was also questioned about levels of absenteeism in Great Britain's coal mines, compared with the equivalent figures for France, West Germany and the USA. 'Percentage rates of absenteeism in NCB mines are published monthly in *Trade and Industry*,' he said. 'The latest annual information is given on page 145 of the issue dated 24 January and is as follows:

Year	Total	Voluntary	Involuntary (including sickness and injury)
1971	18.1	4.4	13.7
1972	16.6	3.9	12.7

'The latest figures published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities for France and the Federal Republic of Germany relate to 1971 and are as follows:

Country	Total	Due to sickness, injury, technical and economic reasons*	Other reasons
France	20.0	9.6	10.4
Germany	25.2	14.7	10.5

* Including industrial disputes in France

'Figures for the United Kingdom are not

comparable, even in total, with those for the other countries because of the treatment of absence due to industrial disputes and other differences in the methods of compilation. Figures for the United States of America are not readily available.'

Stand-by generators
A Member asked if the Minister for Energy would supply or arrange to be supplied, to companies with a substantial export commitment additional supplies of oil so that further use could be made of stand-by generators. 'I am considering whether limited supplementary allocations could be made available to run stand-by generators for industrial production,' he answered.

Oil drilling in Dorset
A Member asked how much oil had been found in the neighbourhood of Corfe Castle in Dorset; and if the Minister for Energy was satisfied that sufficient powers existed to guard the environment as well as to develop the oil. 'The potential yield of this discovery has not yet been assessed:' answered Mr. Emery; 'further drilling and production tests are necessary. The Dorset County Council has power to control development in the interest of the environment.'

North Sea oil
Mr. Jenkin was questioned about discussions with bodies in the North-East of Scotland with a view to speeding up the development of North Sea oil. He said: 'Within 10 days of my Department being set up, the Secretary of State and the Minister of State visited North East Scotland. They met representatives of a number of bodies concerned and will consult them further in considering ways and means of accelerating production.'

A Member who inquired about delay in laying the pipeline from the Forties Field was told by Mr. Jenkin that, due mainly to damage by a dragging anchor, it was not possible to complete construction of the pipeline last year. Completion was scheduled in 1974 in time for the start of production in 1975.

Questions were also asked about licensing policy for the UK sector of the Continental Shelf and Government policy on participation by foreign countries in the exploitation of North Sea oil. Mr. Jenkin answered: 'We are reviewing all aspects of licensing policy. A report will be made to Parliament when the review is complete.'

A Member who inquired about progress towards establishing a compensation fund for oil pollution damage originating from industrial operations on the UK Continental Shelf, was told by Mr. Howell that nine North West European countries had agreed in principle on the setting up of an international working party to study the situation and possibly to draft a Convention. The Department of Energy looked to the offshore oil industry to provide voluntary cover in the meantime: an industry scheme was in advanced draft form and should be in force before oil production starts.

Nuclear power
A Member asked Mr. Jenkin if he would ensure that all members of the Nuclear Power Advisory Board declared their personal financial interests in any companies likely to be linked in any way with the advice given to the Minister by the Board. 'The Nuclear Power Advisory Board is an advisory not a statutory or executive body', he answered. 'My rt. hon friend the Secretary of State for Energy who chairs the Board is satisfied that the financial interests of the members do not conflict with their duties on the Board.'

A statement was requested from Mr. Jenkin on his latest discussions with the Canadian Atomic Energy Authorities and Mr. Lorne Gray of Atomic Energy Canada on the possibility of British-Canadian joint co-operation in the Development of Candu type reactors and British steam generating heavy water reactors, 'in view of the import content of light-water reactors, involving the purchase of pressure-vessels, steam generators and control rod drives from the United States of America.' 'A number of discussions have already been held about CANDU, and more are due to take place this week,' said Mr. Jenkin.

Answering a question, Mr. Jenkin said that he had received the report of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants on possible alternatives to the American light water nuclear reactor. The Secretary of State for Energy had discussed the report with representatives of the Institution, and it had also been drawn to the attention of the Nuclear Power Advisory Board.

An estimate was asked for of the relative costs of constructing an HTR reactor and a Magnox-type fast breeder reactor of the same output. Mr. Jenkin explained that the gas cooled fast reactor concept was still too early in its development for meaningful estimates of construction costs to be made. It was accordingly not possible to make a comparison with the cost of constructing a high temperature reactor.

A question on the report of the Nuclear Installations Inspector concerning the radiation accident at Windscale in the autumn of 1973, was answered by Mr. Jenkin who said: 'The Chief Inspector of Nuclear Installations is currently considering a report on this incident which he expects to submit to me before mid-February. When I have received this report I will consider whether it should be published and whether a statement, would be appropriate.' Saying that Magnox nuclear reactors were now accepted as safe, a Member asked if the Minister for Energy would reconsider the present policy of not siting nuclear power stations close to centres of population, with a view to utilising disused dock areas in cities such as Liverpool as sites for such power stations. 'No change in Government siting policy for this type of nuclear power station is contemplated,' answered Mr. Jenkin.

Mr. Emery was asked what investigations were being made into the possibilities of building floating nuclear reactors for the generation of electricity; 'None in this country,' he answered.

Severn Barrage Scheme
A reappraisal of the Severn Barrage Scheme, was asked for 'in view of the reduced differential in the cost of power generated thereby in relation to the cost of power generated by conventional fuel caused by the increased price of oil.' Mr. Emery answered: 'I have little to add to my statement made in the Adjournment Debate on 9 January. A tidal power station must be compared with the cheapest alternative source of electricity which, in the future, is most likely to be nuclear. A recent review within my Department indicated that a barrage in the Severn would not be economically viable, but I stated that we would keep this matter under active review.'

Climatic research
A suggestion was made that Government assistance should be provided for the Climatic Research Unit at the University of East Anglia with a view to making use of its services within the Government's energy resources programme. Mr. Emery said there were no present plans for providing direct financial assistance to the Climatic Research Unit. The Natural Environment Research Council provided finance for fundamental research in the atmospheric sciences, while the funding of basic services for university research was the concern of the University and the University Grants Committee.

Tuesday, 5 February

Company registrations
A Member asked how many companies were now registered; the total number of quoted companies registered; and the number of all companies more than two years in arrears in filing their accounts with the Companies Office. Sir Geoffrey Howe replied: 'Latest published details of companies on the register are given in *Companies in 1972* published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Corresponding figures for 31 December 1973 are not yet available but the effective number on the register at that date is estimated at about 550,000.

'Quoted companies are not recognised as such by the Companies Acts but are understood to number approximately 4,500.

'The provisions of the Companies Act 1948, relating to the filing of accounts are such that it is not possible to identify companies more than two years in arrears.

'The new Companies Bill contains provisions designed to remedy the position.'

NVT Ltd.
Mr. Chataway was asked about recent developments in the negotiations between NVT Ltd. and representatives of the former workforce at the Meriden factory. Mr. Chataway said: 'In October of last year Mr. Poore of NVT told the Meriden workers that he would be prepared to afford them the opportunity of acquiring the Meriden plant and factory if equipment, drawings and finished motor cycles there were released to NVT. At a meeting which I chaired on 30 November, it was agreed in principle by

both parties that the Meriden workers, who wished to try to form themselves into a co-operative, should work for a period on sub-contract for NVT and be given the option subsequently to purchase the plant and factory. A detailed agreement to this effect was concluded on 18 January, which was subject to ratification by both sides. It was never proposed by either party nor suggested by the DTI in any of these discussions that public money should be involved in these arrangements.

'The NVT Board has since concluded that because of the financial stringencies and uncertainties imposed by electricity shortages, NVT cannot now undertake to finance the supply of components to a Meriden co-operative during the proposed interim period. In answer to a recent inquiry from NVT the DTI said that no financial assistance for this purpose could be made available by the Department. NVT has, I understand, informed the workers that, while it cannot ratify the agreement reached on 18 January, it is prepared to continue discussions on a proposal made by the Meriden workers for the prompt purchase of the factory and plant.

'Work is proceeding at the NVT plants at Wolverhampton and Small Heath, Birmingham. The export prospects for motor cycles continue to be very substantial particularly in the important US market. It therefore remains much in the interest both of NVT and the Meriden workers that the impasse at Meriden should be resolved as quickly as possible. The security for the Government's investment, as accepted by the DTI and its Industrial Development Advisory Board, remains as described in my answer of 11 June to my Rt. Hon. friend the Member for Norwich South (Cols. 229–231) and in the offer documents sent out on 7 June 1973 on behalf of NVT.'

Manufacture of hearing aids

Mr. Grant was asked how many applications had been received in the last 12 months from foreign-based manufacturers of behind-the-ear hearing aids to establish a factory, grant-aided or otherwise, in an assisted area for the manufacture of this equipment; and what were the results of such applications. Mr. Grant replied: 'Two. One is now established in a factory in an assisted area. The other expects to be shortly.'

Ship-repairing

Asked if he had received the consultant's report on ship-repairing, Mr. Grant said: 'I have received the consultants' report on the UK ship-repair industry and am studying it. I will make a statement at a later date.'

Charter flights to Italy

Mr. Heseltine was asked to make a statement on his most recent discussions on the ban of the Italian Government on British charter flights to and from Italy; and if he had obtained long-term assurances of the ban being lifted. 'The ban on British charter flights to Italy was withdrawn while discussions took place between the two Governments,' said Mr. Heseltine. 'A further round of these discussions is at present taking place in Rome.'

Safety of small boats

A Member asked what representations had been received from the Porthcawl area regarding the need for legislation covering safety equipment carried by the small boat owner. Mr. Onslow replied: 'So far this year, my department has received one letter from the Porthcawl area, which suggested that legislation be introduced to ensure that basic essential safety equipment is carried on small craft. Such legislation would, however, be very difficult and costly to enforce and my present policy is to concentrate on education and information such as the "Seaway Code" which is to be published later this month.'

Coal stocks

Mr. Emery was asked what tonnages of coking coal were in stock at pitheads and held by the British Steel Corporation, respectively. He answered that at 26 January the National Coal Board held 0.1 million tons of coking coal and the British Steel Corporation held just over 1.3 million tons; obviously there was some unevenness in the distribution of these stocks.

Coal prices

A question was asked on the average retail price of a ton of coal to domestic consumers in the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Belgium and the UK, respectively. Mr. Emery gave the following figures taken from the latest published ILO statistics and relating to October 1972; grade and qualities are not defined and are not necessarily comparable.

COAL FOR DOMESTIC USE	£ per tonne
Germany	20
France	28 – 34
Belgium	29 – 32
UK	19

Source: International Labour Office, Bulletin of Labour Statistics, 2nd quarter 1973.

Mr. Emery said that typical retail prices of Group C house coal in the United Kingdom varied from £14.50 to £23.00 a ton, depending on the location of the consumer. Very little bituminous coal of comparable quality was sold in Europe for domestic purposes.

Another question concerned the average price per ton paid by the steel industry for coking coal in the same countries. Mr. Emery said: 'Prices paid for fuel by the British Steel Corporation are matters of commercial confidence between the Corporation and its suppliers. Similarly, I have no knowledge of prices paid for coking coal by the privately-owned sector of the UK steel industry.

'The latest published information from EEC sources shows the following figures:

COKING FINES – LIST PRICES OCTOBER 1972	$ per tonne
Germany	29 – 31
France	27
Belgium	25

Source: Statistical Office of the European Communities Energy Statistics Yearbook 1972.

Trade with EEC

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked to provide, on a balance of payments basis, the total visible trade deficit in 1973 firstly with the other eight members of the EEC and secondly with all those countries with which the UK was a member of EFTA up to the end of 1972. He gave the following available information for 1973:

£ million

	EEC	EFTA as in 1972
Trade deficit on balance of payments basis	1,120	n.a. (1)
'Crude' trade deficit (2)	1,168	776

(1) The deficit on a balance of payments basis with countries which were members of EFTA in 1972 is not being compiled for 1973.
(2) The 'Crude' trade deficit represents the difference between imports cif and exports fob as reported in the *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom.*

Sir Geoffrey also gave the following information to a Member who wanted to know the value of manufactured consumer goods, capital goods and raw materials, respectively, imported from the EEC in 1973; and the percentage increase on 1972 represented by these figures, in terms of value and volume.

	Imports, 1973 £ million cif	Increase over 1972 %
Manufactured consumer goods (1)	733	42
Capital goods (2)	1,454	50
Raw materials (3)	521	40

(1) Selected headings in Sections 7 and 8 (finished manufactures) of the *Overseas Trade Statistics*, which include mainly consumer goods; includes cars.
(2) Remainder of Sections 7 and 8 after deduction of (1).
(3) Section 2 (crude materials, inedible), Section 3 (fuels) and Section 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) of the *Overseas Trade Statistics*.

The information by volume is not available for geographical areas.

Wednesday, 6 February

Weights and measures inspectors

Sir Geoffrey was asked to give the total establishment of weights and measures inspectors in the West Midlands. Sir Geoffrey said that the total number of qualified inspectors serving at the end of 1973 in the 17 weights and measures authorities within the geographical counties of Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire, was 117; in addition they employed a slightly greater number of supporting staff including trainee inspectors and authorised officers. The size of the establishment of each authority was its own responsibility.

Security firms

Mr. Walker was asked to list the private security firms used by the DTI. 'The services of Securicor, Group 4 and Security Express are used under arrangements made by my Department,' he said. 'The services of Night Security and Centuryan Security are used by the owners of buildings of which my Department is a minor occupier.'

New jobs in Wales

A question was put on the number of new firms previously not manufacturing in Wales who moved to the Principality in 1971, 1972 and 1973; and how many new jobs were created as a result in each year. Mr. Grant said: 'It is difficult to be precise since there is a time lag in picking up openings for Departmental records and therefore figures are

Parliament continued

probably underestimated, particularly for 1972 and 1973. Additionally several of the openings have not yet achieved their target employment and are still manning up.

'However the following is the information known to the Department:

Year of opening	No. of firms	Employment December 1973
1971	41	4,323
1972	33	3,244
1973	32	1,816

'Pisces' submarine

Mr. Onslow made the following statement on the report of the inquiry into the sinking of the *Pisces* submarine. 'I have now seen the report by Vickers Oceanics Ltd. on the sinking and rescue of their submersible vessel *Pisces III* last August. Copies of the report have been placed in the library, and Vickers are prepared to supply further copies on request.

'In addition to senior Vickers officials, the inquiry team included representatives from International Hydrodynamics Ltd., manufacturers of *Pisces III*, the American Bureau of Shipping, who have been closely concerned with the operation of this type of vessel since its introduction, a submarine expert of the Royal Navy and two Marine Surveyors from my Department. I am satisfied that the inquiry was thorough and comprehensive.

'It is clear from the report that *Pisces III* sank following flooding of the machinery chamber. A line from the *Vickers Voyager* fouled the hatch locking nut, causing it to rotate and unlock, and thereby allowing the hatch to be dislodged. This was possible because of a modification to the locking arrangements carried out in July on board the *Vickers Voyager* without the required management approval. Vickers have already taken steps to prevent a recurrence, and the experience has enabled them to improve rescue techniques and extend the vessel's life support capability.

'I am satisfied that both this and an earlier accident to *Pisces III*, when it was not owned or being operated by Vickers, were attributable to isolated failures to adhere strictly to established procedures rather than any inherent fault in the vessel itself. The record of this type of submersible has been remarkably good, given the difficulties and hazards of underwater operations at such depths. However, as the House was told on 29 November last, we intend to seek powers to exercise control over submersible craft where appropriate, and I am discussing the next steps with the parties concerned.'

Trade with EEC

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked to state the balance of payments deficit or surplus with the present EEC bloc each year since 1960; how this was broken down on separate trade and capital accounts; and what were the corresponding figures for each of these years in regard to the original six members of the EEC. He answered: 'No estimates are available for the EEC of the overall balance of payments. Estimates of the visible trade balance are given in the table below and information on certain invisible transactions (ie government services and transfers, intergovernment loans, and direct investment) with the original members of the EEC is given in the *United Kingdom Balance of Payments, 1973*.

Consideration is being given to estimating the UK's current and capital transactions with the EEC by means which would entail the minimum of additional form-filling.

£ million

	UK visible balance of trade with the EEC	
	The 'Eight'	The 'Six'
1960	− 70	− 23
1961	+ 7	+ 54
1962	+ 108	+140
1963	+ 153	+192
1964	+ 33	+ 78
1965	+ 25	+ 51
1966	− 13	+ 21
1967	− 207	−141
1968	− 215	−174
1969	− 62	− 60
1970	+ 93	+ 64
1971	− 131	− 90
1972	− 532	−455
1973	−1,120	Not available

Cost of coal

The following information was given by Sir Geoffrey Howe to a Member who wanted to know the average cost per ton of coal from North America, Poland, and from each of the other major exporting centres now being landed at British ports cif; the tonnage imported last year in total, and by grade; and the percentage this is of all EEC imports of coal.

(i) The average cif values per metric tonne of coal imported into the United Kingdom in December 1973, the latest month for which figures are available, are:

From	£
United States	14.07
Poland	10.72
West Germany	17.00
Australia	10.08
All Sources	13.84

These averages are not true prices as they are influenced by varying qualities of coal, transport costs and other factors.

(ii) United Kingdom Imports 1973

Thousand metric tonnes

Total	1,676
of which	
Anthracite	
Graded	120
Cleaned smalls	11
Other	12
Steam coal (including household)	
Large	1
Graded	79
Cleaned smalls	22
Untreated smalls	147
Other	95
Gas coal	22
Coking coal	1,167

(iii) Information on EEC imports in 1973 is not yet available but the United Kingdom accounted for 11.3 per cent of imports by the nine member states in 1972.

Thursday, 7 February

Safety in the North Sea

A statement was requested on DTI inquiries into the adequacy of safety ships involved in North Sea oil development. Mr. Onslow answered: 'My Department has been investigating the conditions of standby vessels for offshore installations for several months. Representatives of the offshore industry have now been invited to comment on proposals for a code of safe practice to supplement existing safety requirements.'

Friday, 8 February

Life insurance

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked to state the policy of HMG towards EEC draft instrument R/3247/73 of 19 December 1973 relating to life insurance. Sir Geoffrey answered: 'This directive sets out the conditions under which insurers will be able to establish themselves freely to conduct life assurance business by way of branches throughout the EEC. It takes into account the actuarial system of control practised in this country. Her Majesty's Government, like our insurance industry, is generally favourable towards its intentions although some matters will need to be discussed by ourselves and other member states before a final version is adopted by the Council of Ministers.'

Tourist accommodation

A Member inquiring about the proposal to introduce a statutory scheme of registration for tourist accommodation was told by Mr. Grant: 'The Government have decided after full discussion with the Tourist Boards and with the interests mainly concerned not to proceed with the Tourist Boards' proposals for the introduction of a statutory scheme for the registration of tourist accommodation. I warmly welcome the intention of the English Tourist Board to proceed on a non-statutory basis to compile and publish lists containing details of all types of tourist accommodation in England. The Scottish and Wales Tourist Boards will continue to develop their existing guides. I invite all interests concerned to cooperate with the three Boards to secure the maximum coverage of tourist accommodation in Great Britain.'

UK Continental Shelf

Answering a question on a full-scale reconnaissance of the UK Continental Shelf for mineral resources other than oil, Mr. Heseltine said: 'The Institute of Geological Sciences of the Natural Environment Research Council has been engaged in a systematic geological survey of the Continental Shelf for some years. All resources, not only oil, are included in this survey which will continue; the majority of the financial support will be borne by my Department.'

Imported commodity prices

Details were requested of the percentage change in import prices of wheat, copper, zinc, tin and wool, respectively, entering the German Federal Republic and Japan, respectively, between June 1972 and December 1973. Sir Geoffrey Howe said that the following increases had been calculated from

information on import prices published respectively by the German Federal Statistical Office and the Bank of Japan. The latest information available for Germany was November 1973.

	Percentage increases in import prices	
	German Federal Republic (November 1973 compared with June 1972)	Japan (December 1973 compared with June 1972)
Wheat	120	194
Copper	74	93
Zinc	254	76*
Tin	22	43
Wool	57	116

* Zinc ore; figure for zinc metal not available.

Trade Descriptions Act

Asked if he would review the operation of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968, Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'At my invitation, the Director General of Fair Trading has agreed to undertake such a review. The terms of reference will be as follows:

> "To review the working of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968, including the sanctions and remedies it provides, and to make recommendations."

'The Director General will be assisted in the review by officials from his Office and from my own and other Departments. He will be inviting interested organisations to let him have their views as soon as possible.

'I hope to be able in due course to make public the principal recommendations, so that they can be the subject of wide and exhaustive consultations.'

Ocean technology

Mr. Onslow was asked if he would take action to promote European collaboration in ocean technology at an industrial level, and said: 'This is amongst the matters that fall to be considered by an EEC sub-group on oceanology, which is expected to report in due course to the EEC Committee on Scientific and Technical Research (CREST).'

Concorde

Mr. Heseltine answered several questions on Concorde. He said that up to 21,000 UK jobs are dependent upon Concorde: an estimate based on the assumed labour content of Concorde contracts covering a broad spectrum of industry. He was also asked to give the estimated total cost to public funds of Concorde in the years 1962, 1964, 1968, 1972 and the latest available estimate. Mr. Heseltine said: 'The development estimate for Concorde is currently being examined with the French Government and manufacturers. But previous estimates for development at historic prices have been:

	£ million	
Year	UK	Total
1962	75-85	150-170
1964	140	275
1968	250	450
1972	480	970
1973	525	1,065

'Expenditure on production provides the necessary bridging finance before receipts from sales, and the eventual cost depends upon the number of aircraft sold.

'Concorde's selling price depends upon many factors, not least individual airline requirements and the manner in which contract negotiations have progressed,' said Mr. Heseltine in reply to another question. 'The only sales achieved to date have been to British Airways and Air France, and the House was informed of the price agreed by my Rt. Hon. Friend the Member for Gloucester-South on 22 December 1971.' Asked to estimate the cost of Concorde's further research and development, Mr. Heseltine said: 'As I informed the House on 22 June 1973, the outstanding development costs to completion, including those arising after the aircraft enters service, was estimated to be £335 million for the UK and French Governments. These estimates are currently being reviewed.'

Nine orders for Concorde had now been confirmed, Mr. Heseltine said.

Bankruptcy records for England and Wales

Details of bankruptcies in England and Wales are maintained in a public search room at Room 901. Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY.

Searches can be made personally or by an agent and a fee of 25p in respect of each bankruptcy inquiry is payable at the time.

Services to exporters

The following DTI offices provide services for UK exporters

Headquarters

Export Services and Promotions Division
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757. Telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN

Regional

Office for Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XF
Tel. 041-248 2855. Telex 77583 DTI GLASGOW

Inverness District Office
Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, Inverness IV1 1LU
Tel. (0463) 30867

Office for Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL
Tel. (0222) 62131. Telex 49267 DTI CARDIFF

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office
City House, New Station Street, Leeds LS1 4JQ
Tel. (0532) 38232. Telex 557470 DTI LEEDS

Northern Regional Office
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TR
Tel. (0632) 27575. Telex 53178 DTI NTYNE

Cumberland and Westmorland District Office
Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland CA13 9NP
Tel. (090-082) 3498/9. Telex 64173 DTI COCKERMOUTH

North-Western Regional Office
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA
Tel. 061-236 2171. Telex 667104 DTI MCHR

West-Midlands Regional Office
Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DT
Tel. 021-632 4111. Telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office
Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES
Tel. (0602) 46121. Telex 37143 DTI NOTTM

South-Western Regional Office
The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2PB
Tel. (0272) 291071. Telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce
Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel. (0232) 34488. Telex 747025 GOVNI BELFAST

European Community

EEC/Morocco Agreement

The Enlargement Protocol to the EEC/Morocco Association Agreement will come into force on 1 March 1974. (See page 547 of *Trade and Industry* of 13 September 1973 for the provisions of this Agreement.)

As regards imports into Morocco from the EEC (The Six), the Agreement provides for quota and tariff concessions on a wide range of products. However, since 1969, Morocco has extended the tariff concessions to all countries; *there are thus no tariff preferences on EEC exports to Morocco.* Morocco will enlarge the preferential quotas for EEC exporters by an amount reflecting exports in recent years by the new Member States.

These preferential arrangements replace the standstill preference arrangements which were described on page 660 of *Trade and Industry* dated 20 December 1973. The procedures to be followed to obtain the benefit of the preferential rates under the EEC/Morocco Agreement are described in Customs Notice No. 815, and as from 1 March 1974 the standstill preference procedure described in Notice No. 815B will cease to apply. Copies of Notice 815 are available at all Custom Houses, Offices of Collectors of Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom and from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, Room 357, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

Traders should note that there is provision for the retrospective issue of movement certificates for goods which satisfy the origin and consignment conditions and which, having been exported prior to the operative date of the Agreement, are either en route to, or in a bonded warehouse or have otherwise not been entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom on that date, ie 1 March 1974. Goods in this category are eligible for preferential treatment if the movement certificates are presented to the United Kingdom Customs, together with any necessary consignment evidence, before 1 July 1974.

Inquiries regarding Customs documentation and procedure should be addressed to HM Customs and Excise, International Customs Division E, Branch 4, Room 117, Adelaide House, London Bridge, London EC4R 9DB (tel. 01-626 1515, ext. 2165).

New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as exports are concerned, is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities.*

General. Regulation (EEC) 177/74 extending to 31 January 1975, the time limit provided for in Article 63 (1) of the Act of Accession. (*Official Journal* L21, 25 January 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 197/74 amending in particular Regulation (EEC) 2958/73 on the exchange rate applied in agriculture for the Italian lira. (*Official Journal* L22, 26 January 1974)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 224/74 on the sale for use as animal feed of skimmed-milk powder held by intervention agencies. (*Official Journal* L25, 29 January 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 277/74 amending the date of applicability of Regulation (EEC) 77/74 concerning the age of skimmed-milk powder bought in by intervention agencies. (*Official Journal* L28, 1 February 1974)

Cattle, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) 196/74 temporarily modifying the conditions for the triggering of intervention measures on the market in beef and veal. (*Official Journal* L22, 26 January 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 212/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 1896/73 as regards the application of intervention measures in respect of certain qualities of beef and veal. (*Official Journal* L22, 26 January 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 213/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 2096/73 as regards the buying-in prices for permanent intervention in respect of certain qualities of beef and veal. (*Official Journal* L22, 26 January 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 275/74 laying down detailed rules for the grant by tender of private storage aid for beef and veal. (*Official Journal* L28, 1 February 1974)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 216/74 introducing a countervailing charge on certain varieties of sweet oranges imported from Algeria. (*Official Journal* L22, 26 January 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 250/74 applying the duty in the Common Customs Tariff to lemons originating in Tunisia. (*Official Journal* L27, 31 January 1974)

Sugar. Regulation (EEC) 249/74 discontinuing the periodic fixing of export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar. (*Official Journal* L27, 31 January 1974)

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS: Community Transit. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L26, 30 January 1974 contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 234/74 revoking Regulation (EEC) 101/72 on Community transit documents issued for goods which on exportation to third countries are eligible for a refund under the common agricultural policy.

Further information: HM Customs and Excise, Kings Beam House, 39–41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE (tel: 01-626 1515).

SUSPENSION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L25, 29 January 1974 contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 225/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 3335/73 on the movement of goods obtained in the Community under a procedure for the suspension or drawback of customs duties or other import charges.

Further information: HM Customs and Excise, International Customs Division G, Branch 3, King's Beam House, 39–41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE (tel: 01-626 1515).

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION: Preservatives for use in foodstuffs. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* C116, 29 December 1973 contains the draft text of a Proposal for a Council Directive on a 10th amendment to the Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning the preservatives authorised for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption.

It should be noted that the text of the Directive when finally approved, may differ from the draft referred to above.

Sugar. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L356, 27 December 1973 contains the text of Directive 73/437/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning certain sugars intended for human consumption.

Further information: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Food Standards Division, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AE, tel: 01-834 8511, ext. 7453 (preservatives for use in foodstuffs); ext. 6332 (sugar).

COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L27, 31 January 1974, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 238/74 extending to other imports the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 109/70 establishing common rules for imports from state-trading countries.

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L29, 2 February 1974, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 281/74 including further products in the list given in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) 1025/70 establishing common rules for imports from third countries.

IMPORT OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS INTO REUNION. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L19, 23 January 1974 contains the text of Decision 74/15/EEC authorising France to exclude from the implementation of Regulation (EEC) 2810/73 the products referred to in the said Regulation, imported into the Department of Réunion.

Regulation (EEC) 2810/73 which concerns the implementation of Decision 46/73 of the EEC/AAMS Association Council derogating from the definition of the concept of originating products for the years 1973 and 1974 in order to take account of the special situation of Mauritius with regard to certain textile products was published in the *Official Journal* L290, 17 October 1973.

IMPORTS OF WINE FROM GREECE. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L15, 18 January 1974 contains the text of Decision 74/12/EEC authorising Italy, Germany and France to apply protective measures in trade within the Community in wines falling within heading No. 22.05 C of the Common Customs Tariff coming from Greece.

AIDS TO SHIPBUILDING. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* C114, 27 December 1973, contains the text of a Draft Council Directive on aids to shipbuilding. It should be noted that the text of the Directive when finally approved may differ from the draft text referred to above.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Shipbuilding Policy Division, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (tel: 01-834 4422, ext. 794).

EEC/TURKEY AGREEMENT. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L359, 28 December 1973 contains the texts of the following:

Regulation (EEC) 3573/73 on the application of Decision 2/73 of the EEC/Turkey Association Council amending Decision 5/72 on methods of administrative co-operation for implementation of Articles 2 and 3 of the Additional Protocol to the Ankara Agreement.

Decision 2/73 amending Decision 5/72 of the Association Council on methods of administrative co-operation for implementation of Articles 2 and 3 of the Additional Protocol to the Ankara Agreement.

Regulation (EEC) 3574/73 on the total or partial suspension of Common Customs Tariff duties on certain agricultural products originating in Turkey.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 420/475/7100 (import duties, taxes, etc. on exports to Turkey): ext. 408/482/7174 (import duties, taxes, etc. on imports from Turkey into the EEC other than UK)); Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66–74 Victoria Street, London SE1E 6SJ (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 5544/5488 (imports into the UK from Turkey); ext. 5713 (origin Rules). HM Customs and Excise, Kings Beam House, 39–41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE (tel: 01-626 1515 (Customs documentation and procedures)).

EEC information – Inquiry points at Customs and Excise headquarters

General inquiries on EEC matters which are the concern of HM Customs and Excise may be made to the following telephone extensions:
HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE. Tel: 01-626 1515

		Extn.
Community Transit	International Customs Division D —Branch 1	
	traders A-K	2263
	traders L-Z	2561
European Communities—general inquiries	International Customs Division D —Branch 4	3055
EEC Free Trade Agreements with EFTA countries	International Customs Division E —Branch 4	2385/2165
EEC Mediterranean Agreements, except Greece and Turkey, Anglo-Danish free trade agreement	International Customs Division E —Branch 4	2165
EEC Mediterranean Agreements, Greece and Turkey	International Customs Division D —Branch 2	2561
Anglo-Irish Free Trade Agreement, Channel Islands, Isle of Man	International Customs Division E —Branch 4	2504
Compensatory levies	International Customs Division G —Branch 3	2343/2307
Copies of articles on customs preferences, public notices and customs forms on EEC matters	General Services Division—Unit 4	3079/2069

New EC Legislation
continued

TARIFF QUOTAS: *Trade and Industry*, 24 January 1974 (pages 122–3) contained a notice about a number of tariff quotas for 1974. The texts of the EEC Regulations setting up certain of these quotas have now been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as set out below. Information is also given below about a number of Regulations increasing the volume of the 1973 Community tariff quotas for certain products.

Eels. Regulation (EEC) 3457/73 increasing by 2,500 metric tons the Community quota for 5,300 metric tons of eels (CCT No. 03.01 A II) at a nil rate of duty set up by Regulation (EEC) 2727/72 for the period 1 January to 31 December 1973. The additional 2,500 has been allocated on the following basis:

Germany	1,500 metric tons
Benelux	900 metric tons.

The remaining 100 metric tons added to the reserve, thus increasing it from 1,000 to 1,100 metric tons. (*Official Journal* L356, 27 December 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 3463/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 6,100 metric tons of certain eels falling within heading No. ex 03.01 A II of the Common Customs Tariff, for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. Within the limits of the quota, for which the Common Customs Tariff duties shall be totally suspended, the new Member States should apply duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession. 5,100 metric tons of the quota have been allocated, subject to certain provisions, on the following basis:

Benelux	1,100 metric tons
Denmark	600 metric tons
Germany	3,000 metric tons
France	100 metric tons
Ireland	50 metric tons
Italy	100 metric tons
United Kingdom	150 metric tons.

The remaining 1,000 metric tons will form a reserve. (*Official Journal* L356, 27 December 1973)

Newsprint. Regulation (EEC) 3458/73 increasing by 183,500 metric tons the Community quota for 1,160,000 metric tons of newsprint (CCT 48.01 A) at a nil rate of duty set up by Regulation (EEC) 2738/72 for the period 1 January to 31 December 1973. The additional 183,500 metric tons has been allocated on the following basis:

Germany	50,000 metric tons
Benelux	82,000 metric tons
France	50,000 metric tons
Italy	1,500 metric tons.

(*Official Journal* L356, 27 December 1973)

Ferro-silicon. Regulation (EEC) 3579/73 increasing by 7,000 metric tons the Community quota for 20,000 metric tons of ferro-silicon (CCT 73.02 C) set up by Regulation (EEC) 2729/72 for the period 1 January to 31 December 1973. The additional 7,000 metric tons on which duty will be levied at 7 per cent has been allocated to Benelux. (*Official Journal* L359, 28 December 1973)

Ferro-silico-manganese. Regulation (EEC) 3459/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of a supplementary Community tariff quota for 25,000 metric tons of ferro-silico-manganese (CCT No. 73.02 D) at a 4 per cent rate of duty for the period to 31 December 1973. 24,000 metric tons have been allocated on the following basis:

Benelux	3,680 metric tons
Germany	20,320 metric tons.

The remaining 1,000 metric tons will form a reserve. (*Official Journal* L356, 27 December 1973)

Raw silk. Regulation (EEC) 3460/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 2,570 metric tons of raw silk (not thrown) (CCT No. 50.02) for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974.

Within the limits of the quota, for which the autonomous duty of the Common Customs Tariff will be totally suspended, the new Member States shall apply the duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession. 1,990 metric tons of the quota have been allocated, subject to certain provisions, on the following basis:

Exports to EFTA countries – claims for preferential tariffs

British exporters should note that claims for preferential tariff treatment for goods exported to the EFTA countries (Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland) must be supported by the correct documentation prescribed in the Free Trade Agreements concluded between these countries and the enlarged EEC. *In no circumstances should EFTA forms and declarations be used.*

Details of documentation and procedure are set out in Customs Notice 810 which may be obtained free of charge from any United Kingdom custom house or office of a Collector of Customs and Excise, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, to whom inquiries should be addressed (tel. 01-626 1515 ext. 2142/2385/2504).

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Benelux	5 metric tons
Denmark	5 metric tons
Germany	210 metric tons
France	750 metric tons
Ireland	5 metric tons
Italy	900 metric tons
United Kingdom	115 metric tons.

The remaining 580 metric tons will form a reserve. (*Official Journal* L356, 27 December 1973)

Silk yarn. Regulation (EEC) 3461/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 60 metric tons of yarn entirely of silk, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale. (CCT No. ex 50.04) for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. Within the limits of this quota, for which the autonomous duty in the Common Customs Tariff will be suspended at 2.5 per cent, the new Member States shall apply the duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession. 50 metric tons of the quota have been, subject to certain provisions, allocated on the following basis:

Benelux	1 metric ton
Denmark	1 metric ton
Germany	17 metric tons
France	12 metric tons
Ireland	1 metric ton
Italy	14 metric tons
United Kingdom	4 metric tons.

The remaining 10 metric tons will form a reserve. (*Official Journal* L356, 27 December 1973)

Yarn spun from silk waste. Regulation (EEC) 3462/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 220 metric tons of yarn spun entirely from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale, (CCT No. ex 50.05) for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. Within the limits of the quota, for which the autonomous duty of the Common Customs Tariff will be suspended at 1 per cent, the new Member States shall apply the duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession. 190 metric tons of the quota have been allocated, subject to certain provisions, on the following basis:

Benelux	1 metric ton
Denmark	1 metric ton
Germany	80 metric tons
France	17 metric tons
Ireland	1 metric ton
Italy	65 metric tons
United Kingdom	25 metric tons.

The remaining 30 metric tons will form a reserve. (*Official Journal* L356, 27 December 1973)

Rosin. Regulation (EEC) 3464/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 20,765 metric tons of rosin, including 'brais resineux' (CCT No. 38.08 A) at a nil rate of duty for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. Within the limits of the quota the rate of duty to be applied by the new Member States will also be nil. The quota has been allocated on the following basis:

Benelux	3,559 metric tons
Denmark	270 metric tons
Germany	8,954 metric tons
France	2,863 metric tons
Ireland	2 metric tons
Italy	2,532 metric tons
United Kingdom	2,585 metric tons

(*Official Journal* L356, 27 December 1973)

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

Unwrought zinc. Regulation (EEC) 3580/73 increasing by 700 metric tons the Community quota for 20,000 metric tons of unwrought zinc (CCT 79.01 A) at a nil rate of duty, set up by Regulation (EEC) 2741/72 for the period 1 January to 31 December 1973. The additional 700 tons has been allocated to the reserve thus increasing it from 2,000 to 2,700 metric tons. (*Official Journal* L359, 28 December 1973)

New potatoes. Regulation (EEC) 3575/73 on the opening, of a tariff quota for 110,000 tons of new potatoes originating in Cyprus (CCT 07.01 A II) at a nil rate of duty for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. The whole of the 110,000 tons has been allocated to the United Kingdom. (*Official Journal* L359, 28 December 1973)

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Branch 2, Tariff Division, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66–74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (imports into the UK); Export Data Branch, Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7174/408/482 (imports into the EEC other than the UK).

TARIFF QUOTA: BEEF AND VEAL. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L20, 24 January 1974, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 167/74 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 34,000 metric tons of frozen beef and veal, expressed as boneless meat (CCT No. 02.01 A II a)2), for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. The rate of duty applicable to the amounts allocated to the original Member States will be 20 per cent and the duties applicable to the amounts allocated to the new Member States shall be those calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Accession. The quota has been allocated on the following basis:

Germany	4,750 metric tons
Benelux	4,570 metric tons
France	2,290 metric tons
Italy	10,390 metric tons
Denmark	200 metric tons
Ireland	100 metric tons
United Kingdom	11,700 metric tons

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstracts 1886–1968

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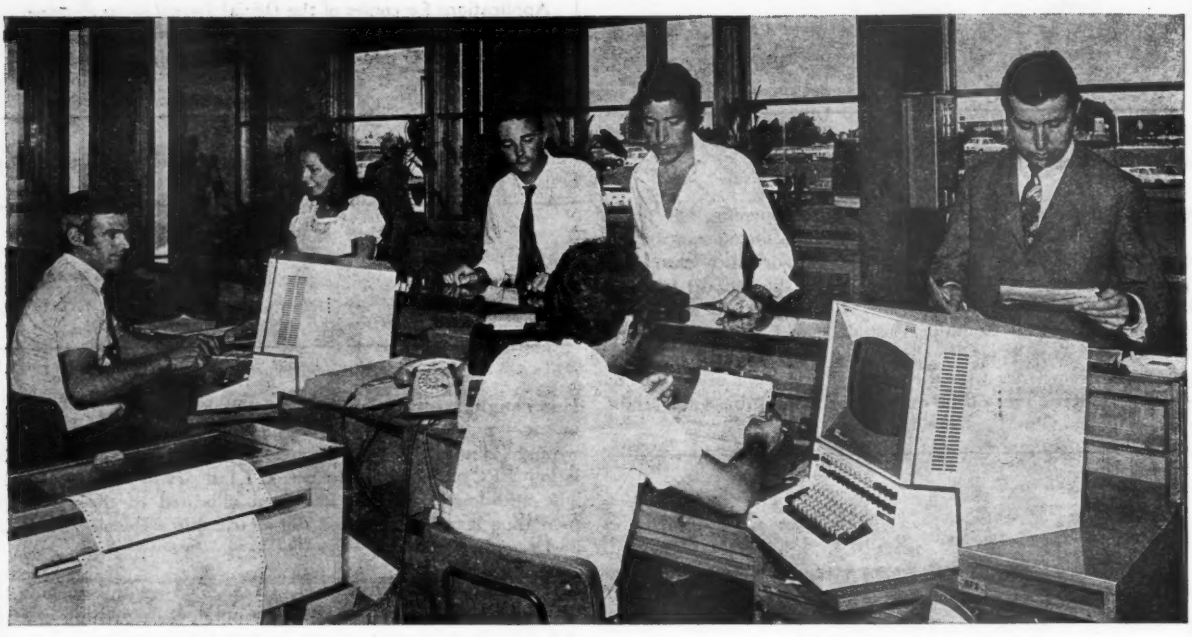

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CARGO SYSTEM

Trade Information

Three loans totalling nearly £16m backed by ECGD

A loan of £5.8 million and two loans of £5 million each are among export projects recently backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Chemical plant for Hungary

A loan of £5.8 million is being made available by the National Westminster Bank Ltd. to the Bank of Hungary for the purchase of a chemical plant to be built at Kazincbarcika. The contract is between Badger Ltd. of London and Chemokomplex, the Hungarian trading company, and is for the supply and erection of a vinyl chloride monomer plant with an annual capacity of 160,000 metric tons. Vinyl chloride is the raw material used in the making of pvc. Repayment of the loan will be over eight years from commissioning of the plant, which is expected to be 1977.

Line of credit to modernise Norwegian steelworks

A £5 million loan negotiated by Lazard's on behalf of itself and a group of London and Scottish Clearing Banks is to be used to modernise and expand A/S Norsk Jernverk a steelworks at Mo-i-Rana in northern Norway; it follows a loan in 1971 for an extension built to the steelworks. The minimum value for contracts is £50,000, which will be placed within the next two years. Repayment of the loan will be over five years from commissioning, which is expected to be March 1976. Exporters interested in further details of this facility should contact: ECGD, Mr. R. W. Willis (tel: 01-606 6699, ext. 393) or Lazards, Mr. P. B. Jansson (tel: 01-588 2721).

Bulk carrier for Yugoslavia

The third loan guaranteed by ECGD totals over £5 million, which Hill Samuel is making available to help finance the purchase of a bulk carrier by Jugoslavenska Oceanska Plovidba Kotor of Yugoslavia. Sunderland Shipbuilders Ltd. is building the 70,500 tdw vessel and expects delivery to take place in April 1976. Repayment of the loan will be over eight years from delivery of the vessel.

ECGD and Barclays extend line of credit to Yugoslavia

The Export Credits Guarantee Department and Barclays Bank have agreed to extend to 31 December 1974 the final date for placing contracts for British manufactured goods under the £10 million line of credit for the Yugoslav Investment Bank of which approximately £3 million is still available.

Barclays Bank arranged the original loan in March 1971 on behalf of a syndicate of eight British banks.

So far 38 separate contracts have been negotiated under this line of credit with values from £10,000 to £1.5 million. The contracts cover a wide variety of goods ranging from a polystyrene plant, radial tyre factory, television transmitters, phosphoric acid plant, fork lift trucks, cranes, tractors and textile machinery. Minimum contract values for the remaining credit are £10,000 and repayment terms range from two to five years depending upon the size of individual contracts.

Exporters interested in this facility should contact either Mr. I. Bonnett of ECGD, tel: 01-606 6699, ext. 7302 or Mrs. V. Calthorpe of Barclays Bank Ltd., tel: 01-283 8939, ext. 3276.

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by 28 February.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.04	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane-1, 3-diol	224 Trimethylpentanediol	31 December 1974	14955
29.35	Temazepam	As in previous column	31 December 1974	14765
69.07	Tiles, rectangular or hexagonal, not more than 29 square centimetres in area, without spacer lugs	Ceramic mosaic tiles	31 December 1974	14784
69.08	Tiles, rectangular or hexagonal, not more than 13 square centimetres in area, without spacer lugs	Ceramic mosaic tiles	31 December 1974	14784
70.10	Carboys, bottles, jars, pots, tubular containers and similar containers, of glass, of a kind commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods	Glass bottles	31 December 1974	14857
73.12	Hoop and strip of iron or steel, cold-rolled but not coated or otherwise worked	Cold-rolled steel strip	31 December 1974	15008

Proposed tariff quotas for Irish Republic

The Department of Trade and Industry have been notified by the European Economic Community of proposals to open tariff quotas for the Irish Republic in respect of the goods set out in the Schedule below.

The Department will wish to take account of United Kingdom interests in making its views known to the other Member States on whether these proposed tariff quotas should be granted.

United Kingdom producers who wish to object to the granting of such tariff quotas should inform the Department accordingly, providing as much of the following information as possible in respect of 1974:

1 Estimated Community demand;
2 Estimated United Kingdom demand;
3 Estimated Community production;
4 Estimated United Kingdom production expected to be available for
   (a) the United Kingdom market
   (b) the rest of the Community
   (c) exports to other countries.

The information should be addressed in writing to the Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, not later than 22 February 1974.

SCHEDULE

Common Customs Tariff Heading	Description	Size of quota	Duration
ex 39.02CIV	Polypropylene melt flow index 3.0 – 5.0 in granule or powder form	2,750 tons	Year 1974
	melt flow index of 2.0 – 8.0 in granule, powder, or flake form	3,900 tons	Year 1974
ex 56.04A	High Bulk Acrylic Tops	120 tonnes	First six months 1974
ex 56.05A	Semi-processed acrylic yarn (on hanks)	90 tonnes	First six months 1974

Iron and steel exports – licensing control

The national strike now begun by the National Union of Mineworkers will inevitably reduce very severely the supply of coking coal to the British iron and steel industry and hence output and deliveries of iron and steel. In order to maintain the maximum possible level of steel supplies to industrial consumers of iron and steel the Department of Trade and Industry introduced by Order (The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 3) Order 1974) on 11 February stringent licensing controls on the export of all iron and steel. The control will apply to all types of iron and steel products but not to articles manufactured wholly or partly from iron and steel. The export of ferrous scrap is already strictly controlled.

To facilitate clearance of consignments in transit from works to ports of shipment, the new restrictions will not come into effect until 18 February. After that date exports will be permitted only under licence but licences will be issued only exceptionally, after taking into account the immediate supply position of UK consumers. Failure to ship goods before the operative date, even where a contract exists, will not be a ground for the issue of a licence. These restrictions will be reviewed as soon as possible after the end of the disruption to supplies.

Advertising in 'Trade and Industry'

Inquiries about advertising in *Trade and Industry* should be addressed to HMSO, Room C70, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN (Tel. 01-248 9876 ext. 6147).

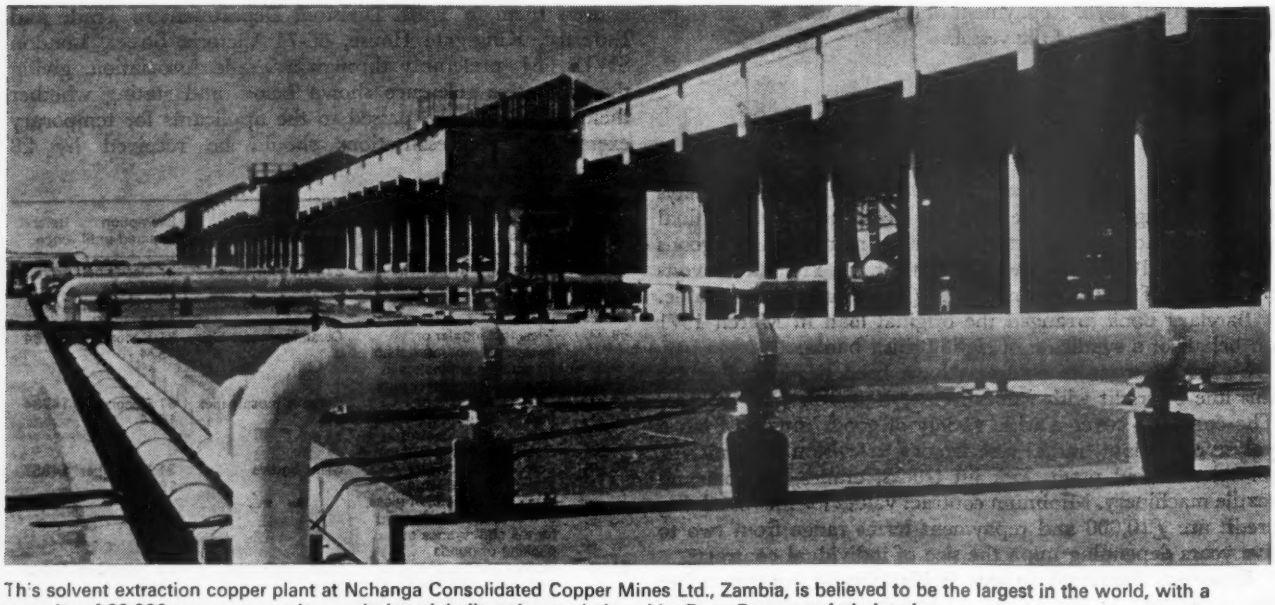
German Democratic Republic and Iran

A long-term Trade Agreement between the GDR and Iran was signed in Tehran on 25 September 1973. It came into force for a period of five years.

Lists of goods to be exported by each country to the other in 1974 are available on application. Inquiries from British exporters about this notice may be addressed to OTAR Section. **EDB ext. 466/467/288**

Sudan: credit of $24m for transport projects

The International Development Association has approved a credit of $24 million to help finance a project to improve Sudan's railways and assist other urgent transport needs. Details are available. **CRE ext. 3454**



This solvent extraction copper plant at Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd., Zambia, is believed to be the largest in the world, with a capacity of 60,000 tons per year. It was designed, built and commissioned by Davy Powergas Ltd., London.

Tariff and Trade Notices

France

Unit pricing of prepacked foodstuffs

Regulations on the unit pricing of prepacked foodstuffs which appeared in the French *Bulletin Officiel des Prix* came into force on 1 February 1974.

The following food products will have to bear, when on retail sale, prepacked, a label indicating the retail price per kilogramme or litre, the net quantity of product offered and the corresponding retail price.

Fish: fresh and in semi-preserved form

Fish: frozen, whole, in slices, fillets or breaded, etc

Meat: meat products, sausages, hams, etc., poultry and rabbits (canned meats are excluded)

Fruits: fresh and frozen

Vegetables: fresh, frozen, raw or blanched

Butter in net weights of or above 50 grammes (with the exclusion of 125 gramme packs)

Cheese normally sold by weight; fresh cheeses in net weights of or above 200 grammes

Rice and semolina

Anis-based aperitifs, wine-based aperitifs, vermouths.

Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/482**

Import regulations for live plants

An *arrêté* in the French *Journal Officiel*, 13 January 1974 states that all imports of live plants, cuttings and slips (not including fruits and seeds), cut flowers and flower buds, foliages and branches of the Crataegus L, Cotoneaster B Ehrh, Cydonia Mill, Malus Mill, Pyracantha Roem, Pyrus L., Sorbus L, species (tariff nos. ex 06.02 AII, ex 06.02 D, ex 06.03 A and ex 06.04 BI) will only be accepted by customs if the following conditions are fulfilled:

that no symptoms of the rosaceous bacterial diseases (Erwinia amylovora, Burril, Windlow et al.) have been detected in the producer's installations or in adjacent premises from the beginning of the last complete period of growth:

each consignment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate which should be of the type annexed to the *arrêté* of 1 September 1964 and should bear the mention 'La réglementation phytosanitaire française est respectée.'

The *arrêté* of 29 September 1961 on importation of live rosaceous plants is now void. Copies of the French text may be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/482**

Italy

Law on textile labelling

The Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale*, 8 January 1974, published Law 883 on the labelling of textile products, whether national or imported. Regulations for the application of the law will be published within one year. The law requires that labels, in Italian, are inscribed 'in accordance with Law 883 of 26 November 1973', indicate the style or registered trade mark of the producer of the fibre, the manufacturer, the importer or the retailer as well as the names of the fibres used with the percentages listed in decreasing order. Textile products not complying with the law may be sold and imported for a period of up to 24 months from the effective date of the law, ie 1 January 1974. Copies of the Italian text are obtainable. A translation will be available at a later date. **EDB ext. 466/467/288**

Registered trade marks

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Spain

Opening of global quotas

The Spanish global quotas for 1974 were published in *Trade and Industry*, 24 January 1974, page 126. The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas

Quota no.	Tariff no.	Goods	Value of licence for which applications are invited (Pesetas)
2	16.01 16.02	Meat preserves	56,689,952
3	20.03 20.04 20.05 ex 20.06 20.07.B	Fruit preserves	56,689,952
4	19.04 21.07.B 21.07.D	Miscellaneous food products	11,515,146
5	21.05	Soup and soup preparations	21,258,732
Applications for the above quotas must be presented within 20 days from 31 January.			
6	22.03	Beer	26,142,836
Applications for the above quota must be presented before 30 October.			
7	23.01.B	Fishmeal	339,076,775
Applications for the above quota must be presented anytime during the year.			
16	15.10.C	Industrial fatty alcohols	35,750,000
Applications for the above quota must be presented within one month from 31 January.			
18	17.02.A.1 17.02.B.1	Sugar; glucose; lactose and maltose	35,750,000
22	35.05	Dextrins and dextrin glues; soluble or roasted starches; starch glues	2,500,000
23	36.06	Matches	500,000
24	37.04.A 37.05.B	Photographic material	2,750,000
29	55.05 55.06	Cotton yarns	12,100,000
30	55.07 55.08 55.09	Cotton fabrics	33,000,000
31	58.04.E 58.08 58.09 60.01.C	Tulle, lace, velvet and knitted goods	15,400,000
Applications must be presented for the above quotas not later than one month from 1 February.			
32	ex 59.07 ex 59.08 ex 59.11 ex 59.13 ex 60.06	Special cotton fabrics	12,500,000

Quota no.	Tariff no.	Goods	Value of licence for which applications are invited (Pesetas)
33	ex 58.01.B ex 58.02 ex 58.03	Carpets and rugs made of cotton	5,000,000
34	58.05.D ex 58.07 59.01 ex 59.04.B ex 59.05.C ex 59.06 ex 59.14 ex 59.15	Other textile manufactures	11,000,000
35	ex 60.02 ex 60.03 60.04.C 60.05.C	Knitted fabrics	1,650,000
36	61.01.A 61.02.A	Outer garments	7,150,000
37	61.03.A 61.04.A	Under garments	825,000
38	61.05 61.10.A 61.11.A	Other garments and fabric accessories	3,250,000
39	62.01.B.1 62.02.A 62.03 ex 62.04 ex 62.05.B	Other made-up textile articles	4,400,000

Applications must be presented for the above quotas not later than one month from 2 February.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Registration of technology transfers

Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, 29 November 1973 page 471, of new Spanish legislation on the control of technology transfers. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 17 December 1973 published an Order dated 5 December amplifying decree 2343/1973 on technology transfer agreements. Copies of this Order, together with a specimen application form, are now available in English translation from CRE 3.

CRE ext. 3476

Duty-free import quota

The Spanish *State Gazette* of 5 February 1974 announced a duty-free import quota of 200,000 metric tons of River Sand, tariff heading 25.05.B valid until 31 December 1974. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Import duty suspensions

The Spanish *State Gazette* of 5 February 1974 announced the suspension of import duty until 31 March 1974 on Ground Nut Oils; tariff headings 15.07.A.2.a.2; 15.07.A.2.b.2 and on the following, valid as from 13 January 1974 until 12 April 1974:

Tariff no.	Description
29.23.D.1	Glutamic acid and its salts
41.01	Fresh, salted or dried hides and skins:
41.01.A.3.a	Sheep and lamb hides and skins in their wool, whole weighing over 170 kg per 100
41.01.A.5.a	Sheep and lamb hides and skins in their wool, split

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Home compensation tax

The Spanish *State Gazette* of 29 January 1974, announced a temporary reduction in home compensation tax levy to 1.5 per cent on tariff heading 10.05.B, maize, valid until 22 April 1974, and on the following valid until 3 April 1974: tariff heading 10.03.B, barley; 10.07.B.2, sorghum; ex 10.07.C, millet and 10.04.B, oats.

The same *State Gazette* announced a temporary reduction in home compensation tax levy valid until 15 March 1974 on the following:

Tariff no.	Description	Home compensation tax levy
ex 01.04.A.2	Live sheep	1.5%
ex 02.01.A.3.a	Chilled lamb meat	1.5%
ex 02.01.A.3.b	Frozen lamb meat	1.5%
07.01.B	Garlic	1.5%
07.01.C	Onions	1.5%
07.01.D	Tomatoes	1.5%
07.01.E	French beans	1.5%
07.01.F	Peas	1.5%
12.01.D.3	Soya beans	1.5%
ex 12.02.B	Other: of soya	5.5%
15.07.A.2.a.7	Sunflower seed oil (crude)	1.5%
15.07.A.2b.7.	Sunflower seed oil (refined)	5.0%

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Finland

New tariff

The Finnish customs tariff giving the rates of duty applicable from 1 January 1974 has been received. British exporters requiring information on the rates should state the goods in which they are interested and quote BN numbers if possible. **EDB ext. 458/461**

Iceland

Global quotas for 1974

The Icelandic Ministry of Commerce announced recently the following global quotas into Iceland during 1974.

Customs tariff heading	Commodity	Thousand Kronur except where stated
09.01.11	Coffee roasted in retail packings 2 kilos or less	7,000
17.04.01 17.04.03 17.04.04 17.04.05 17.04.09 18.06.09	Sweetened liquorice and liquorice preparations Sugar bonbons sweet tablets and lozenges Chewing gum, whether or not covered with sugar Caramels Other sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	65,000
22.03.00	Beer made from malt containing 2¼% of alcohol by volume or less	8,000
25.23.00	Portland cement, ciment fondu, slag cement, super-sulphate cement and similar hydraulic cements, whether or not coloured or in the form of clinker	20,000 Tons
ex 85.01.09	Transformers excluding welding transformers	15,000
94.01.09 94.03.09 94.04.00	Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading no. 94.02) whether or not convertible into beds and parts thereof, excluding chairs for motor vehicles Other furniture and parts thereof Mattress supports, articles of bedding or similar furnishings, fitted with springs or stuffed or internally fitted with any material or of expanded, foam or sponge, artificial plastic material, whether or not covered (for example mattresses, quilts, eiderdowns, cushions, pouffes and pillows	75,000
96.01.00 ex 96.02.01 ex 96.02.09	Brooms and brushes, consisting of twigs or other vegetable materials merely bound together and not mounted in a head, with or without handles Other brooms and brushes except squeegees and mops	5,000

EDB ext. 458/459/461

Libya

Importation of insecticides

The Libyan press has announced that the Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform has issued a 12 article decision organising the importation of insecticides.

Article one states that the importation of insecticides and their derivatives used to combat plant pests have been banned unless a permit is obtained from the Plant Protection Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform. Article two stipulates that dealers who hold stocks of insecticides should submit a statement to the Ministry of the insecticides they hold within one month. The Ministry has the right to confiscate any insecticides which may represent a danger to human beings, animals or plants against payment of compensation.

Persons wishing to buy insecticide must apply to the agricultural authorities, who will ascertain if the use of insecticides is required and their correct usage. Farmers and dealers authorised to buy or import insecticides must keep a record of their stock of these materials.

In addition, insecticides must be sold as a complete package. The practice of breaking down a package and selling it in small lots is now forbidden.

No further information is available at present. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Lebanon

Foodstuffs: ban on export and re-export

The Lebanese authorities have placed a new ban on the export and re-export from Lebanon, including the free zone, of all kinds of foodstuffs, including meat, fish, dairy products, vegetables, cereals,

edible oils and fats, prepared foods, and sugar. No further details are yet available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Rubber lining for cement grinders: tariff amendment
The Lebanese authorities have announced the following amendment to the customs tariff:

Item no.	Description	Rate of duty
40.14	Other articles of unhardened vulcanised rubber	
32 d	Sheets and other articles specifically designed for the inner lining of cement grinding machines	1% *ad val*

EDB ext. 420/475

Foodstuffs: export licensing
The Lebanese authorities issued Arrêté 647/1 on 4 December 1973 which decrees that the export and re-export of rice; white, red and crushed lentils; broad beans; haricot beans, and chick peas are now subject to export licensing control. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Jordan

Foreign Business Control Regulation
The Jordanian authorities published on 31 December 1973 a new version of the Foreign Business Control Regulation which replaces the regulation of 1948. It states that no alien may carry on commercial business in Jordan unless written consent has been obtained and that shares in Jordanian companies should not be transferred to aliens unless consent is given. Consent can be withdrawn if the public interest requires it. A copy of the regulation is obtainable.
CRE ext. 3454

Israel

Import liberalisation list
The Israeli authorities have announced changes in the Free Imports Order, which affect the following items:

05.01 05.02 05.03 05.09 05.12 05.13 14.04 30.04 37.01 37.02 37.03 37.04 37.05
37.06 40.11 43.03 44.05 44.08 44.19 44.20 44.21 44.28 46.01 46.02 46.03 48.01
48.06 48.11 48.13 48.16 59.01 65.06 65.07 66.01 66.02 66.03 67.05 70.17 71.12
73.03 73.06 73.08 73.12 73.13 73.14 73.15 73.18 73.20 73.23 73.24 73.25 73.27
73.28 73.29 73.31 73.32 73.33 73.36 73.38 73.39 73.40 74.02 74.05 74.08 74.10
74.12 74.14 74.15 74.16 74.17 74.18 74.19 76.01 76.03 76.04 76.10 76.12 76.14
76.15 76.16 78.01 78.06 79.01 79.03 79.05 79.06 80.06 82.03 82.04 82.05 82.06
82.09 82.10 82.11 82.13 82.14 82.15 83.03 83.06 83.07 83.09 83.10 83.11 83.13
83.14 84.01 84.02 84.06 84.10 84.11 84.16 84.21 84.33 84.40 84.45 84.47 84.53
84.54 84.61 85.01 85.02 85.03 85.06 85.10 85.12 85.13 85.14 85.15 85.17 85.19
85.20 85.21 85.22 85.24 85.25 87.06 90.01 09.02 90.13 90.15 90.16 90.17 90.18
90.19 90.21 90.23 90.24 90.25 90.26 90.27 90.28 90.29 91.01 91.02 91.03 91.04
92.01 95.02 96.01 97.04 97.05 97.06 97.07 97.08 98.01 98.03 98.13 98.15 98.16
99.01 99.02 99.03 99.05 99 06

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Tariff amendments
The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to the customs tariff affecting the following items:

01.06.1090 03.01.5090 05.15.3000 18.06.1000 18.06.2000 20.06.2000 20.06.4000
23.07.2000 28.49 29.15.3000 29.30.2000 30.05 32.05.2010 37.03.9991 38.19.1600
38.19.6790 39.01 39.02.4590 39.07.1390 40.10.9900 41.02.1091 41.02.9993 41.03
41.04 41.05 44.05.2000 48.07.1000 58.04.4000 59.11.1000 59.11.9900 60.01.1000
69.09.1000 70.20.4000 73.02 73.10.1012 73.10.1020 73.10.2019 73.10.2020 73.15.
2091 73.15.2092 73.15.5092 73.15.5093 73.20.3000 73.20.4010 74.02 82.02.2021
84.04 84.05 84.12 84.16.9000 84.17.2000 84.17.8010 84.19.9990 84.24 84.25.9900
84.26 84.28.2000 84.28.9990 84.29 84.31 84.37 84.44 84.5784.61.4000 85.01.
2110 85.01.2130 85.03.1092 85.15.4010 85.26.1000 87.01.9900 87.02.3000 87.02.
3034 87.02.3035 87.02.3040 87.02.6000 87.07 87.14.2000 90.03.1000 90.04.1000
90.13 90.23.3010 90.28.4550 91.11.9920 98.11.1000 98.11.2000

In the following items, 'If released before 1.1.74' is superseded by 'If released before 1.4.75'.

04.04.3000 04.04.9910 09.10.7000 39.02.1012

EDB ext. 420/475

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Extensions to these numbers are given at the end of each notice.

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Tel. 01-222 7877

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade and Industry
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

The following amendments have also been made:

Item no.		Rate of duty
68.16.1500 69.13 70.13	On these 3 items the duty of 85% is amended to:	70% *ad val*
87.04.5031 5041	In these items, the wording 'in items 87.01.9913, 87.02.3034 and 87.02.3043' is superseded by 'in items 87.01.9920, 87.02.6020 and 87.02.6060'	

EDB ext. 420/475

Newsprint: surcharge lifted
The Israeli authorities have lifted the surcharge on newsprint, covered by item 48.01. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Zambia

Rice: duty suspended
The Zambia Customs and Excise (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations 1974 amend the schedule to the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations 1970 by the insertion of the following under the appropriate headings:

Heading no.	Description of goods	Effective rate of duty
10.06.00	Rice	Free

EDB ext. 471/472/473

South Africa

Tariff changes
The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazettes* of 18 and 25 January 1974.

18 January
R. 62 BN 39.01, 39.02, 59.03 and 59.08
The effect of this notice is that the duty on:
a polyurethane coatings on textile or other fibre fabrics, b vinyl chloride polymer and copolymer, copolymer coatings on textile or other fibre fabrics on a paper base, and c certain fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with vinyl chloride polymers or polyurethane, is amended to 50% (General) and 30% (MFN).

R. 63 BN 39.00, 39.02, 59.08, 59.11 and 59.12
1 The provisions for a rebate of duty on polyvinyl chloride foam of a thickness not exceeding 8 mm for the manufacture of plastic goods of plate, sheet, strip or film and for the manufacture of motor vehicle seats, are withdrawn
2 The provision for a rebate of duty on certain rubberised, impregnated or coated fabrics for the manufacture of bagware, is withdrawn
3 The provisions for a rebate of duty on certain fabrics combined or backed with artificial foam plastic for the manufacture of outer garments and motor vehicle door panels, seats and sun visors, are withdrawn
4 Provision is made for a partial rebate of duty on certain fabrics for the manufacture of roller blinds
5 The effect of the amendment to item 317.03 (BN 39.02) is that polyvinyl chloride foam of a thickness not exceeding 8 mm is excluded from unit packs for motor vehicles

25 January
R. 100 BN 39.01: Specific provision is made for polyamide and superpolyamide resins, for polyurethane resins and for other condensation, polycondensation or polyaddition products. The rate of duty remains unchanged

INDUSTRIAL REBATES
R. 107 BN 39.02: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on film or sheet of vinyl chloride polymers of a thickness of 0.7 mm or more, for the manufacture of furniture doors of chipboard

DRAWBACKS AND REFUNDS
R. 108 BN 39.02 and 58.05: Provision is made for a drawback of the full duty on certain flexible polyethylene strapping and woven webbing, used in the manufacture of cargo slings for export

SALES DUTIES – REBATES AND REFUNDS
R. 110 Provision is made for a rebate of the full sales duty on:
a sales duty goods imported by or supplied ex a customs and excise warehouse for use by the National Sea Rescue Institute of South Africa and the Surf Life-Saving Association of South Africa and
b glassware, unworked, for frosting, sand blasting, colouring, badging, decorating, cutting or similar processing

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Singapore

Motor vehicles registration and licensing fees increased
The Singapore Government has published the Motor Vehicles (Registration and Licensing) (Amendment) Rules 1973, which amends paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of part II of the first schedule and paragraph 1 (2) of part I of the second schedule of the Motor Vehicles (Registration and Licensing) Rules 1972. This increases the fees payable and now reads as follows:

FIRST SCHEDULE – PART II (registration fees)

a Motor vehicle proved to the satisfaction of the Registrar to be locally assembled and registered for the purpose of conveying passengers or goods and passengers	Fee equal to fifty-five per centum of the value of the vehicle
b Motor vehicle imported and registered for the purpose of conveying passengers or goods and passengers	Fee equal to fifty-five per centum of the value of the vehicle
c Motor vehicle proved to the satisfaction of the Registrar to have been manufactured within an approved Commonwealth country and imported and registered for the purpose of conveying passengers or goods and passengers	Fee equal to fifty-five per centum of the value of the vehicle

SECOND SCHEDULE – PART 1 (licence fees)

Private motor cars constructed for the carriage of six passengers or less, excluding the driver and having a cylinder capacity of:	
a not exceeding 1,000 cubic centimetres	7 cents per cubic centimetre of cylinder capacity (subject to a minimum of ten dollars)
b exceeding 1,000 cubic centimetres but not exceeding 1,600 cubic centimetres	8½ cents per cubic centimetre of cylinder capacity
c exceeding 1,600 cubic centimetres but not exceeding 2,000 cubic centimetres	11 cents per cubic centimetre of cylinder capacity
d exceeding 2,000 cubic centimetres but not exceeding 3,000 cubic centimetres	17½ cents per cubic centimetre of cylinder capacity
e exceeding 3,000 cubic centimetres	30 cents per cubic centimetre of cylinder capacity

The provisions of these rules shall not apply in any case where any fee for a licence under the provisions of the principal Rules has been paid in advance at any time prior to the date of coming into operation of these Rules. The operative date is 1 January 1974.
EDB ext. 401/468/469

Import duty changes: alcholic beverages and tobacco
The Singapore *Government Gazette* has published the following amendments to the Customs Duties Order 1971. The Customs Duties (Amendment No. 10) Order 1973 amends the Schedule to the Order which now reads:

Code (1)	Description (2)	Unit of quantity (3)	Customs duty Full (4)	Pref. (5)	Excise (6)
112 110	Group 112—Alcoholic beverages Grape must, in fermentation or with fermentation arrested otherwise than by the addition of alcohol	Litre	$186.10 per p. dl.	$186.10 per p. dl.	Nil
112 121	Sparkling wine not exceeding 42% proof spirit	Litre	$116.20 per dl.	$116.20 per dl.	Nil
112 122	Still wines, not containing aromatic flavour materials exceeding 26% but not exceeding 42% proof spirit	Litre	$63.40 per dl.	$63.40 per dl.	Nil
112 123	Still wines, not containing aromatic flavour materials not exceeding 26% proof spirit	Litre	$38.00 per dl.	$38.00 per dl.	Nil

Code (1)	Description (2)	Unit of quantity (3)	Customs duty Full (4)	Pref. (5)	Excise (6)
112 132	Vermouths and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts exceeding 26% but not exceeding 42% proof spirit	Litre	$63.40 per dl.	$63.40 per dl.	Nil
112 133	Vermouths and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts not exceeding 26% proof spirit	Litre	$38.00 per dl.	$38.00 per dl.	Nil
112 201	Cider and perry	Litre	$18.40 per dl.	$18.40 per dl.	Nil
112 209	Mead and other fermented fruit and vegetable juices	Litre	$186.10 per dl.	$186.10 per dl.	Nil
112 301	Beer and ale	Litre	$21.80 per dl.	$21.80 per dl.	$14.80 per dl.
112 302	Stout and porter	Litre	$21.80 per dl.	$21.80 per dl.	$14.80 per dl.
112 303	Saki	Litre	$73.40 per p. dl.	$73.40 per p. dl.	Nil
112 309	Other fermented cereal beverages	Litre	$186.10 per p. dl.	$186.10 per p. dl.	Nil
112 401	Brandy, in bottle, not exceeding 81% proof spirit	Litre	$159.50 per dl.	$159.50 per dl.	Nil
112 402	Brandy, other	Litre	$203.00 per p. dl.	$203.00 per p. dl.	Nil
112 403	Gin, in bottle, not exceeding 81% proof spirit	Litre	$159.00 per dl.	$159.50 per dl.	Nil
112 404	Gin, other	Litre	$167.70 per p. dl.	$167.70 per p. dl.	Nil
112 405	Rum, in bottle, not exceeding 81% proof spirit	Litre	$159.50 per dl.	$159.50 per dl.	Nil
112 406	Rum, other	Litre	$167.70 per p. dl.	$167.70 per p. dl.	Nil
112 407	Whisky, in bottle, not exceeding 81% proof spirit	Litre	$159.50 per dl.	$159.50 per dl.	Nil
112 408	Whisky, other	Litre	$203.00 per p. dl.	$203.00 per p. dl.	Nil
112 409	Liqueurs, bitters and similar beverages not exceeding 100% proof spirit	Litre	$159.50 per dl.	$159.50 per dl.	Nil
112 411	Samsoo, including medicated samsoo	Litre	$116.20 per p. dl.	$116.20 per p. dl.	$65.30 per p. dl.
112 412	Arrack and pineapple spirit	Litre	$75.10 per p. dl.	$75.10 per p. dl.	Nil
112 418	Other spirituous beverages	Litre	$203.00 per p. dl.	$203.00 per p. dl.	$115.50 per p. dl.
	Group 121—Tobacco, unmanufactured				
121 000	Tobacco, unmanufactured, including tobacco refuse	Kg	$29.10	$29.10	Nil
	Group 122—Tobacco manufactures				
122 100	Cigars and cheroots	Kg	$40.60	$40.60	Nil
122 201	Cigarettes	Kg	$32.50	$32.50	$3.00
122 202	Beedies	Kg	$15.00	$15.00	Nil
122 301	Snuff	Kg	$38.80	$38.80	Nil
122 302	Tobacco, manufactured, packed for retail sale, in airtight containers	Kg	$25.40	$25.40	Nil
122 303	Tobacco, manufactured, packed for retail sale, in containers other than airtight	Kg	$25.40	$25.40	Nil
	Tobacco, manufactured, not packed for retail sale				
122 304-1	not falling within code 122 304-2	Kg	$27.60	$27.60	Nil
122 304-2	provided that at the time of release from Customs control, the Comptroller of Customs and Excise is satisfied that it is not intended to be used for the manufacture of cigarettes by power operated machinery	Kg	$8.50	$8.50	Nil

EDB ext. 401/468/469

Australia

Crankshaft grinding machines – by-law

A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 1 November 1973, gave details of a by-law Tariff Board inquiry on model RTM 260A Berco crankshaft grinding machines (tariff item 84.45.600). This reference to the Australian Tariff Board has been withdrawn. Reference CRE 1097/73.

CRE ext. 5318

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TI 3/74

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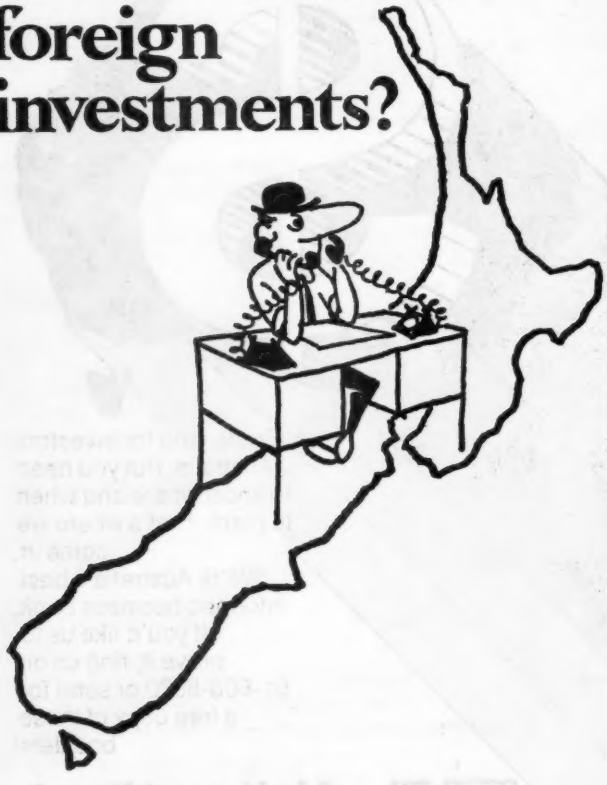

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Canada

Broad woven polyester filament fabrics: protection review
The Canadian Textile and Clothing Board is undertaking a review of the production, importation and usage in Canada of broad woven polyester filament fabrics to determine whether the special measures of protection should be maintained, modified or removed. Interested parties are invited to submit views or information by 4 March 1974. Copies of the announcement are available. **CRE ext. 5629**

United States

Country of origin
The US Customs Service has ruled that the marking 'Made in UK' will henceforth meet the requirements of the country of origin regulations. **EDB ext. 455/456**

Jamaica

Vehicle licences for 1973 revoked
Jamaican Government notice 2878 of 28 January 1974 stated that all outstanding licences granted during 1973 for the importation of vehicles requiring the outward flow of funds from Jamaica, have been revoked, eg:

licences granted during the 1973 calendar year with original expiry dates in 1974.

licences granted during 1973 with original expiry date of 31 December 1973 and against which extension of time to dates in 1974 has already been given. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

Guyana

Import restrictions
The Guyanan Government, by order No. 16 of 26 January 1974, has prohibited the import of potatoes, whisky, brandy, carpets and rugs, and motor vehicles of engine capacity 1.600cc and over. Details available from OTAR Section. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

Chile

Import regulations
The Chilean Central Bank has laid down amendments to import regulations, with effect from 15 January 1974, as follows:

Shipment period for 'Cash against Documents' imports. The period, counted from date of the import licence (ie of approval of the prior import registration submitted by the importer to the Central Bank) within which shipment must be effected by the foreign supplier, has been extended from 150 days to 240 days in the case of 'CAD' imports. Licences issued before this decision and still valid at 15 January, are automatically subject to the new extended term for shipment. The period of 150 days from date of approval of import licence remains in force for shipments under other short-term payment conditions, eg by letter of credit.

Interest payable to foreign suppliers in the case of 'CAD' imports. The addition of interest is now officially allowed in the case of 'CAD' imports and will be authorised at the time of approval by the Central Bank of the application for release of cover submitted by the intervening local commercial bank, ie at expiry of the forward-exchange contract period which is currently 180 days from date of deposit of the local currency by the importer at the commercial bank. Approval to remit interest will be dependent upon the shipper having stipulated the request for interest in the corresponding shipping documents. The maximum interest period will be from date of shipment to that of expiry of the forward-exchange contract; and the maximum rate is to be the 'New York prime lending rate' ruling at date of shipment plus 1½ per cent.

Interest conditions in the case of deferred – as distinct from short term – payment imports will be decided in each instance at the time of approval of the import licence (prior import registration). Interest will not be paid in the case of imports of goods on consignment unless exceptionally approved in advance by the Central Bank.

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Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1971	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,129	2,087	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1968	95	97	97	87	87	439	269	85	60	−284	−659	375
1969	97	98	98	93	92	416	320	42	13	445	−143	588
1970	99	100	100	100	100	257	175	68	38	692	−9	701
1971	100	103	100	92	101	−7	−218	52	21	1,061	285	776
1972	102	109	102	83	111	−412	−498	28	22	83	−685	768
1971 1st qtr	98	100	100	96	97	114	10	14	−22	145	−52	197
2nd qtr	100	102	101	94	102	103	−113	26	7	288	105	183
3rd qtr	100	103	101	92	105	−18	67	9	15	380	172	208
4th qtr	101	105	101	88	102	—	−47	3	21	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr	100	106	103	88	105	−136	−156	15	−9	79	−119	198
2nd qtr	102	108	102	84	110	−104	−145	−12	40	131	−50	181
3rd qtr	102	109	101	81	110	−87	−125	4	−8	−110	−284	174
4th qtr	104	111	102	81	118	−85	−72	22	−1	−17	−232	215
1973 1st qtr	108	114	110	87	123	245	168	18	52	−187	−364	177
2nd qtr	107	112	103	84	107	193	87	−14	166	−208	−411	203
3rd qtr	108	113	108	91	115	147	91	19	34	−317 p	−550 p	233 p
% change last 2 qtrs on prev. 2 qtrs	+1.9	+0.3	−0.1	+3.6	−8.2							
on a year earlier	+5.9	+4.0	+4.5	+5.9	+0.4							

	Index of Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
				monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier				mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands	£ million	
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186	658	659
1971	100.5	99.7	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	733	709
1972	102.2	101.6	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	761	818
1973			110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.1	123.2•	115.5	581	2.6	304	957 p	1,152 p
1971 4th qtr	100.4	99.0	102.1	132	157.3	9.2	104.8	110.8	92.7	832	3.7	118	748	728
1972 1st qtr	98.0	98.4	102.1	124	159.7	8.0	105.6	112.1	95.9	870	3.8	124	728	767
2nd qtr	102.7	101.3	104.6	147	162.7	6.2	106.1	113.5	98.1	835	3.7	135	769	786
3rd qtr	102.4	101.8	107.2	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	809	3.6	146	686	781
4th qtr	105.7	105.3	109.5	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	754	3.3	176	862	939
1973 1st qtr	110.4	110.5	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	665	2.9	229	878	1,004
2nd qtr	110.4	110.3	108.0	136	177.9	9.3	133.4	120.1•	112.6	602	2.6	292	937	1,079
3rd qtr	111.4	112.0	110.5	143	180.2	9.2	150.5	124.2	118.4	563	2.5	332	995	1,187
4th qtr			112.3	119	186.8	10.3	166.6	129.1	120.9	494	2.2	361	1,017 p	1,340 p
1973 Feb	110.7	111.2	111.6	155	172.4	7.9	126.0	119.6	108.9	660	2.9	238	899	976
Mar	111.9	112.6	114.0	151	173.4	8.2	129.4	120.0	109.5	630	2.8	254	867	1,074
Apr	110.0	109.9	106.9	138	176.7	9.2	130.5	118.8•	112.3	617	2.8	275	945	1,000
May	109.9	109.0	106.5	134	178.0	9.5	132.4	120.1	113.2	599	2.7	296	900	1,116
June	111.1	112.2	110.1	135	178.9	9.3	137.2	121.3	115.6	590	2.6	307	966	1,109
July	111.5	111.9	110.6	147	179.7	9.4	145.1	122.7	116.0	578	2.6	325	963	1,135
Aug	111.0	111.8	110.8	153	180.2	8.9	152.4	124.1	119.7	565	2.5	327	978	1,196
Sept	111.6	112.3	110.2	129	181.8	9.3	164.1	125.8	120.0	545	2.4	345	1,044	1,230
Oct	111.7	111.9	111.7	127	185.4	9.9	161.4	127.7	120.3	515	2.3	362	989 p	1,353 p
Nov	111.1	112.4	112.3	126	186.8	10.3	165.5	129.0	120.8	490	2.2	366	1,038 p	1,316 p
Dec			112.9	103	188.2	10.6	173.8 p	130.7 p	121.6	476	2.1	356	1,022 p	1,352 p
1974 Jan			110.0 p				203.0 p	134.2 p		537 p	2.4	301 p		
% change last qtr on prev. qtr	+0.2	+0.2	+1.6	−17.0	+3.5		+15.9	+4.3	+2.0	−7.5		−1.1	+2.1	+12.9
on a year earlier	+6.3	+7.4	+2.6	−17.8	+10.3		+52.0	+10.4	+11.9	−31.2		+81.0	+17.9	+42.7

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis • After April, affected by changes due to VAT

Energy: weekly statement

The Department of Energy announced last week, the following details of energy stocks to 2 February:

	Week ending					
	29/9/73	5/1/74	12/1/74	19/1/74	26/1/74	2/2/74
COAL						
Production (M tons) (b)	2.6	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
Undistributed stocks (M tons) (c)	13.3	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.8	9.7
Stocks at power stations (M tons) (d)	20.3	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.3
Consumption at power stations (M tons)	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Receipts at power stations (M tons)	1.4	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0
OIL						
Stocks held by oil companies (M tons) (e)	23.1	19.0	19.2	18.8	18.8	18.9
Days' supply (e)	76	56	57	55	56	56
Stocks at power stations (M tons) (f)	0.67	0.80	0.78	0.79	0.80	0.80
Consumption at power stations (M tons) (f)	0.23	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.31	0.31
Receipts at power stations (M tons) (f)	0.19	0.25	0.26	0.29	0.32	0.31
ELECTRICITY						
Estimated savings (%) (g)	–	21	19	20	21	20

NOTES:
(a) M tons = million tons.

COAL
(b) In a normal week, unaffected by holidays or industrial disputes, some 2.7 million tons might be produced.
(c) At the latest date only about 3.4 million tons is suitable for use in power stations, and of this total some 1.8 million tons can be used only in the South Wales area.
(d) Because of physical handling difficulties and some unevenness in the distribution of stocks a progressive disruption of the electricity systems begins to occur when the overall stock level at power stations gets down to about 7 million tons and thereafter unplanned disconnections can be expected within days.

OIL
(e) Total UK oil stocks at 2/2/74 amounted to 18.9 million tons or 56 days' supply at the normal level of consumption at this time of year. These are held as crude and process oil at the refineries and as products at various points in the distribution system. Certain minimum stock levels must be maintained if the refining and distribution system is to operate effectively. At the 45 day level (about 15 million tons) local shortages would begin to appear and below this level would become increasingly severe. The most difficult situation is likely to be in industrial oils, especially fuel oil. Seasonal factors affect the duration of any given level of oil stocks.
(f) Main oil burning stations only.

ELECTRICITY
(g) Savings are based on a comparison with estimated demand in the absence of restrictions.

Weekly indicators of industrial output

During the present emergency indicators of output in some industrial sectors are being assembled where information is readily available. The following table presents the latest data available at the time of going to press, together with similar figures for January, February, November and December 1973. It should be borne in mind that weekly figures of output are particularly susceptible to fluctuation and that figures for the corresponding period of 1973 or for the average over the whole of that year may equally be unrepresentative of a normal position. Output of cars and commercial vehicles in 1973, for example, was much reduced by industrial disputes.

Index numbers of output

Average 1973 = 100; not seasonally adjusted

	Weekly averages				Week ending				
	Jan 1973	Feb 1973	Nov 1973	Dec 1973	5 Jan 1974	12 Jan 1974	19 Jan 1974	26 Jan 1974	2 Feb 1974
Ethylene	90	99	98	92	..	106	112	114	106
Crude steel	102	107	107	84	58	78	77	88	..
Passenger cars	118	103	115	95	38	84	76	99	101
Commercial vehicles	103	105	97	100	32	71	73	80	91
Cement	84	93	105	79	43	60	68	75	71
Coal	108	116	92	64	34	72	71	69	63
Gas sent out	130	125	125	146	146	145	141	142	143
Television sets									
Monochrome	139	129	108	64(a)	51	77	76	81	79
Colour	108	105	120	87(a)	64	106	109	109	101

(a) estimated. .. not available.

Notes:
(i) In some cases, the average weekly production in 1973 is partly estimated.
(ii) Output in December 1973 and in week ending 5 January was also affected by holidays.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
e fifty-three week period

Annual census of production – construction industry

The Business Statistics Office and the Department of the Environment announce that the construction industry is to be included in the annual census of production, starting with the census for 1974. The census is part of the new system of industrial statistics which has been introduced progressively over the last five years. Manufacturing and extractive industries have been covered by the annual census since 1970, and building and civil engineering firms are now to be brought into the field in order to provide regular basic statistics about the structure and main economic features of the industry.

Information will be collected on the following topics:

1 the value of work done
2 employment, and labour costs
3 the cost of purchases
4 the cost of work sub-contracted out and of various services received
5 capital expenditure
6 the value of stocks.

There is particular interest in the importance of sub-contracted work in the industry, and information about this will be collected from each firm, both on the work which it lets out and on its own work done as a sub-contractor.

The census of production combines a number of functions:

1 It provides information about the structure of industry, ie the size of its various sectors and their relative importance.
2 It provides estimates of net output and net output per employee for each industry and its component parts. Net output is the value added to materials by the process of production or construction and shows the contribution made by the industry to the national product.
3 It enables estimates to be made of the proportion of output accounted for by wages, materials, and overheads plus profits. It provides up-to-date weights for short period indexes of costs and output.
4 It provides information on stocks and capital expenditure for inclusion in the national accounts.
5 It gives regular benchmarks against which short-period statistics may be compared.
6 It is a basic source of information for marketing research, industrial development and general economic analysis.

All contractors with average employment of 20 or more in 1974 will be included in the census. Also, because of the importance of smaller firms in the construction industry, a sample of some 5 per cent of those employing less than 20 will be sent a simpler form containing the most basic questions. Details of the questions to be asked will be given in advance notices to firms during February and March this year. Forms for completion will be sent out at the end of the year and will be addressed to about 14,000 of the 100,000 firms in the private sector of the industry, and to public and local authorities which carry out construction work using direct labour forces. The census will be taken under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947: returns will be compulsory, and in accordance with the Act all information supplied will be treated in strict confidence. Figures should if possible be provided for the calendar year 1974, but if a firm cannot make estimates for this period, figures for business year ending between 6 April 1974 and 5 April 1975 will be accepted for most items.

The census is conducted by the Business Statistics Office at Newport in Monmouthshire: a separate section will handle this work for the construction industry, specialising in its particular features and needs. The Department of the Environment will continue to make annual, quarterly and monthly inquiries into certain more detailed aspects of the industry, such as new orders and output by type of work, and the analysis of employment in the industry.

Materials prices rose 17 per cent in January

The provisional price index for basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose by 17 per cent in January. Over three-quarters of the increase reflected higher prices for crude oil, estimated to be some 90 per cent higher (freight inclusive) than in December. About half the remainder of the increase was accounted for by higher prices of food materials.

Home market prices of manufactured products rose 2¾ per cent in January on provisional figures. This compared with an average monthly increase of 1¼ per cent during the second half of last year. Normally output prices rise around twice as fast in the month of January as in other average months, probably reflecting the timing of periodic price reviews by many manufacturers.

Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry (Table 1)

The major crude oil using industry (mineral oil refining) is not included among the selected broad sectors of Table 1. Higher crude oil prices were however the main element in the January increase of 13 per cent in the index for the chemicals and allied industries, which has risen 51 per cent in the past 12 months. There was also a very large increase in the index for the paper industries, where the rise of 10 per cent in January was mainly because of higher woodpulp prices. The index for the food industries rose 6 per cent. Index numbers for other sectors continued to rise strongly in January with increases of 2 to 4 per cent.

Output of broad sectors of industry: home sales (Table 2)

There were particularly substantial increases in January in the provisional index numbers for the paper and timber industries (5 per cent higher than in December), the chemicals and allied industries (3½ per cent higher) and food manufacturing (3¼ per cent higher). The increase in the index for the steel industries was relatively small at ½ per cent. Index numbers for other sectors rose 1 to 2 per cent in January.

Notes on Wholesale Price Index Numbers

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of 21 June 1973.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) **Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, DTI, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, Ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3509 (Chemicals, Steel, Building Materials, etc.), 3548 (Textiles, Clothing, Timber, Paper, etc.), 5844 (Imported Commodities), 5994. Tables 1 and 2 indices, 3411 all other information.**

TABLE 1 Price index numbers of materials purchased **1970 = 100**

1968 SIC		1972	1973				1973								1974
		4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr. p	Jan.	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. p	Jan. p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	115.6	126.0	133.4	150.5	166.9	122.7	137.3	145.1	152.4	154.1	161.4	165.5	173.8	203.0
	Basic materials	115.6	126.9	134.8	153.3	171.0	123.2	139.0	147.4	155.3	157.1	165.0	169.6	178.4	210.0
	ø Fuel	112.4	112.4	112.4	114.3	114.9	112.4	112.4	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	113.5	122.4	129.4	144.4	161.7	118.2	132.1	140.5	145.0	147.8	156.3	160.5	168.1	204.6
	Basic materials other than fuel	113.7	124.0	132.1	149.0	168.8	119.1	135.3	144.6	149.7	152.9	162.6	167.5	176.2	218.1
	Materials and fuels purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	119.6	130.5	138.4	155.9	168.3	128.9	143.9	149.1	159.5	158.9	163.1	166.7	175.0	185.4
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	118.5	127.1	134.8	148.6	162.2	124.8	138.2	141.8	151.2	153.0	157.6	161.1	167.9	177.8
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	116.1	119.5	124.7	138.1	150.2	118.1	127.8	134.5	139.6	140.1	145.0	148.0	157.5	178.6
311 to 312	Steel industries	117.1	118.1	122.0	127.7	131.5	117.8	123.4	126.9	127.7	128.4	129.8	131.2	133.5	136.4
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	115.2	116.9	122.3	128.6	135.7	116.1	125.2	127.4	128.8	129.6	132.0	135.5	139.7	144.9
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	107.1	112.1	119.3	130.8	140.1	109.3	122.1	128.6	132.1	131.8	135.4	140.3	144.7	147.4
361	Electrical machinery industry	111.1	113.8	119.8	128.1	135.6	112.3	122.9	126.4	128.6	129.4	131.8	135.7	139.4	143.6
Order XIII	Textile industries	134.2	156.0	158.3	169.9	174.4	146.5	161.3	164.6	170.8	174.3	173.4	170.2	179.6	186.0
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	125.5	129.8	134.3	141.0	148.3	127.9	136.5	138.6	141.3	143.0	146.5	148.5	149.9	154.3
Order XVII	Timber industries	121.0	130.3	149.8	176.3	193.5	126.1	157.4	169.8	175.0	184.0	190.5	193.8	196.2	204.7
481 to 484	Paper industries	112.8	116.0	116.5	130.1	134.4	116.4	116.5	128.0	129.9	132.3	133.9	133.9	135.3	149.3
Order XX	Construction materials	121.0	124.5	131.0	141.0	147.5	123.2	133.9	138.7	141.0	143.3	145.4	147.8	149.2	153.0
Part of Order XX	House building materials	123.8	128.2	135.3	146.7	153.6	126.9	138.3	144.3	146.5	149.3	151.5	153.9	155.3	160.4

ø Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials.

CHART 1

Manufacturing Industry (other than food, drink & tobacco)

the latest two months are provisional

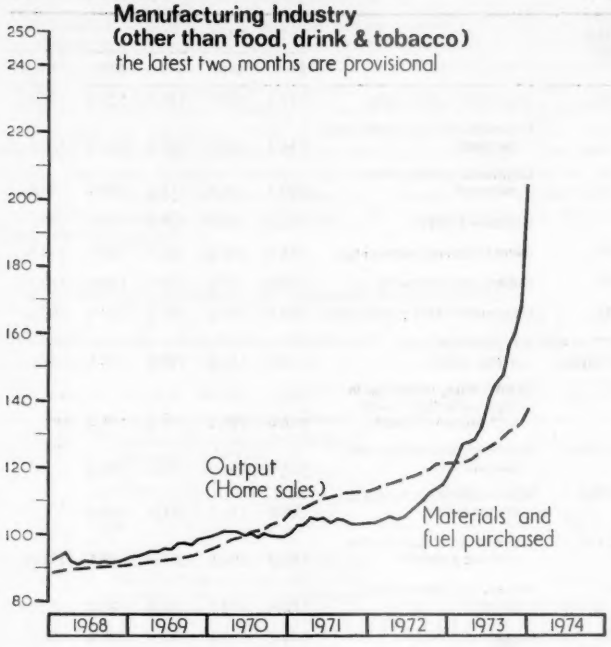

CHART 2

Food Manufacturing Industry

the latest two months are provisional

TABLE 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1972	1973				1973								1974
		4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr. p	Jan.	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. p	Jan. p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products†	118.0	119.5	120.1	124.2	129.1	119.0	121.3	122.7	124.1	125.8	127.7	129.0	130.7	134.2
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries†	120.4	121.4	123.5	127.3	132.1	121.2	124.9	126.0	127.2	128.8	130.6	131.9	133.8	137.7
211 to 229	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry Products of the food manufacturing industries	117.6	122.4	126.9	135.8	145.3	120.3	128.9	132.1	135.9	139.3	142.9	145.2	147.8	152.6
211 to 229 (excluding) MLH 219)	Products of the food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	117.9	120.2	124.5	130.7	138.7	119.0	126.3	128.7	131.2	132.3	135.8	138.7	141.6	145.8
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries†	116.5	117.0	117.1	119.2	122.4	116.9	117.2	118.3	119.4	120.1	121.5	122.6	123.2	127.7
311 and 312	Steel industries	116.5	116.6	124.1	128.6	134.3	116.6	128.2	128.3	128.6	128.8	129.9	134.1	139.0	139.9
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries†	119.4	120.2	122.1	125.7	130.0	120.1	123.4	124.3	125.4	127.4	128.8	129.9	131.4	133.1
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	121.3	121.7	123.9	127.3	131.1	121.6	125.5	126.3	127.2	128.4	129.5	130.8	132.9	135.9
Order IX	Electrical engineering	115.1	115.7	117.2	120.6	124.4	115.4	118.3	119.0	120.1	122.5	123.4	124.3	125.5	126.9
Order XIII	Textile industries	118.1	122.3	127.7	134.5	142.6	121.0	130.1	132.3	134.6	136.6	140.4	143.0	144.4	147.3
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	116.9	118.1	119.9	122.9	127.2	117.7	120.8	121.4	122.5	124.8	126.3 r	127.6	127.8	129.9
Order XVII	Timber industries	127.2	128.8	136.3	145.7	153.5	128.3	139.4	142.9 r	145.4 r	148.9 r	151.4 r	154.1	155.0	162.7
481 to 484	Paper industries	116.8	117.8	119.7	125.2	131.4	117.4	121.1	123.1	125.2	127.3	130.7	131.3	132.1	138.7
Order XX	New construction‡	134	139	144 p	153 p			144 p			153 p				

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter. (*Department of the Environment*) r = revised

† Reductions in the VAT-exclusive price of alcoholic liquor, tobacco and cigarettes, matches and mechanical lighters took place in April. These reductions resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT. With unchanged prices in April for these products, index numbers for months from April onwards would have been higher by the following: All Manufactured Products: 1.7 points Chemicals and Allied industries: 0.2 points Other index numbers marked † less than 0.05 points

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Information on 'T & I' material

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TABLE 3(a) Commodities produced in the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1972	1973			
		Dec.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. p
101	Coal	131.3	135.6	138.8	138.8	138.8
102/1	Coated limestone roadstone	124.8	129.8	131.1	131.7	134.2
103	Sand and gravel—ex-pit or works	120.1	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9
231	Beer†	111.2	93.7	93.7	93.5	93.5
240	Tobacco†	102.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7
262	Motor spirit, Two star (including duty)	108.2	111.5	114.4	114.8	119.2
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	132.2	133.7	135.0	135.2	153.2
	Derv fuel (including duty)	107.2	108.9	111.8	112.2	120.0
263	Lubricating oil and greases	121.3	137.5	138.5	142.4	152.6
271	General chemicals	111.3	116.0	117.1	117.7	119.3
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	111.5	113.7	114.2	114.5	114.8
273	Toilet preparations	123.2	125.8	125.8	125.9	125.9
274	Paint	124.6	128.0	132.5	133.7	133.9
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	104.3	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.0
311/2	Steel sheets—other than stainless and electrical sheets	116.5	132.1	132.1	137.8	143.4
	Tinplate	118.5	131.4	131.4	137.4	143.4
	Finished steel	115.4	128.0	129.9	135.1	140.6
	Steel sheet piling	119.4	132.6	132.6	138.4	144.2
	Heavy steel bars and sections	119.0	132.1	132.1	137.9	143.8
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	117.7	132.0	135.9	144.1	153.2
312	Steel tubes—other than electric conduit tubes	122.1	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	125.0	133.9	134.7	136.3	137.4
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	123.1	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8
321	Aluminium: Rolled	113.0	117.6	121.0	123.2	123.2
	Extruded and drawn aluminium products—other than wire	115.5	119.3	120.7	123.9	123.9
	Aluminium: Castings	111.6	123.9	125.3	127.1	132.6
	Aluminium: Forgings	111.4	116.4	116.9	116.9	116.9
322	Brass ingots	82.6	125.1	128.6	137.4	145.2
331	Agricultural machinery	125.1	136.1	137.6	140.0	141.2
333	Pumps, valves, compressors, fluid power equipment	121.5	127.3	128.9	131.7	132.7
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	124.8	131.2	132.0	132.6	133.0
368	Domestic electrical appliances	113.6	116.9	117.3	118.1	118.1
390	Engineers' cutting tools	112.9	119.7	121.4	121.6	122.4
	Engineers' cutting tools: non-diamond	114.2	119.6	121.3	121.6	122.4
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	107.4	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.4
	Hacksaw blades	115.4	125.7	128.6	129.2	129.2
391	Hand tools and implements	125.4	132.6	132.8	133.5	134.9
392	Cutlery and tableware	119.8	127.4	128.1	128.9	130.2
411	Man-made fibres production	104.8	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.4
412, 414/5 and 415	All spun man-made fibres, yarns	116.6	131.8	132.7	134.8	137.1
412	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both	118.0	165.2	171.5	175.4	..
413/1	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	121.5	151.5	157.3	161.3	..
413/5	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	120.8	135.7	148.1	148.8	..
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	159.8	194.8	191.7	188.1	193.8
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	108.4	118.5	120.9	123.2	123.5
419	Carpets and rugs	120.2	132.8	133.1	135.8	136.5
431/1	Leather for footwear	168.3	159.5	156.7	156.1	..
441/449	Made-up clothing	115.4	121.9	123.6 r	125.4	125.5
450	Footwear—including rubber footwear	122.7	132.7	133.8	134.2	134.3
461/1	Refractory goods, including bricks	121.8	127.0	127.7	127.8	127.8
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including building bricks	132.6	137.3	137.6	139.1	139.9
	Engineering bricks—*delivered*	152.2	158.6	158.6	161.5	163.0
464	Cement—*delivered*	127.4	127.4	127.4	127.4	127.4
471/1	Hardwood—home grown	123.4	185.2 r	189.2 r	199.1	199.9
471/2	Building joinery	142.9	170.9	171.6	173.2	173.7
472	Domestic furniture	123.2	133.3 r	135.1 r	138.0	138.3
473	Bedding, etc.	123.3	137.6	139.5	143.5	144.1
481	Paper and board	112.5	125.2	127.4	128.1	128.3
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	116.7	125.5	130.2	130.7	132.6
483	Manufactured stationery	122.7	131.8	134.4	135.3	135.9
484/1	Wallpaper	118.5	126.8	130.0	131.8	131.8
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	118.5	120.6	121.3	123.0	123.8
492	Linoleum and felt base	115.6	115.6	115.6	116.8	117.4

† Reductions in the VAT-exclusive price of beer and tobacco took place in April. This reduction resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT. r = revised.

TABLE 3(b) Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

	1973				1974
	Jan.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Hides and skins	253.6	198.9	200.8	194.0	207.0 p
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	89.9	100.3	106.5	106.5	106.5
Copper‡	80.3	144.0	161.2	162.7	154.7
Lead‡	106.3	153.0	160.9	201.8	200.5
Nickel refined delivered§	117.7	116.8	116.3	116.4	127.2
Tin, ingot min. 99.75%‡	105.2	144.6	153.5	182.6	191.8
Zinc‡	133.0	388.2	551.7	567.9	485.3
Imported zinc§	135.2	195.4	209.6	234.5	234.5
Natural rubber	115.6	173.3	191.7	256.3	281.5
Sulphur, crude, cif (for acid making)	100.2	96.7	96.7	96.7	151.1
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	133.7	287.7	269.9	289.8	326.6
Wool, raw	279.1	305.5	289.7	321.1 p	316.6 p
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	144.2	231.3	236.3	240.5 p	240.3 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	132.2	200.1	205.5	212.0 p	218.4 p
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	129.3	247.1	249.7	251.0 p	258.5 p
Woodpulp, imported	115.0	137.9	135.7	136.9	163.0

‡ LME settlement price. § Producer's price.

Index numbers of wholesale prices

The index numbers of wholesale prices relating to 1970 = 100 supersede those previously published on the base 1963 = 100. For the convenience of those who use the index numbers in long-term contracts to take account of changes in the costs of materials, the DTI will continue to publish indices relating to materials used in broad sectors of industry on the base 1963 = 100 until December 1975. From April 1973 the index numbers in the accompanying table have been given the month to month movements of the equivalent index in the 1970 = 100 Series. For users of other 1963 based index numbers who wish to continue the series in this way, multiplication factors will be provided on request.

Price index numbers of materials purchased

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1973			1974
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec. p	Jan. p
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	211.3	216.7	227.5	265.8
	Basic materials	218.3	224.4	236.1	277.9
	Fuel	152.5	152.5	152.5	152.5
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	212.0	217.7	227.9	277.4
	Basic materials other than fuel	223.4	230.1	242.0	299.6
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	203.4	207.9	218.3	231.2
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	178.5	182.2	193.9	219.9
311 to 312	Steel industries	164.1	165.8	168.7	172.4
Order VII (excluding MHL 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	180.3	185.2	190.8	198.0
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	208.4	216.0	222.8	227.0
361	Electrical machinery industry	194.7	200.4	205.8	212.0
Order XIII	Textile industries	197.3	193.6	204.2	211.6
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	178.5	181.0	182.6	188.0
Order XVII	Timber industries	256.4	260.8	264.0	275.4
481 to 484	Paper industries	177.1	177.0	178.9	197.4
Order XX	Construction materials	191.7	194.9	196.7	201.7
Part of Order XX	House building materials	201.1	204.3	206.1	212.9

Provisional estimates of vehicle production in January

Vehicle production for the United Kingdom estimated from provisional returns supplied by the major manufacturers is shown in Table 1. The sharp falls in average production in January of 38 per cent for cars and 29 per cent for commercial vehicles compared with January 1973 are mainly due to three-day working but also reflect the introduction of the New Year Bank Holiday; output in the first week of January was especially low. The latest weekly estimates of production up to 2 February are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 1 Estimated UK vehicle production in January 1974

Thousands

	Cars		Commercial vehicles	
	Month	Weekly average	Month	Weekly average
Estimated output:				
January 1974 (4 weeks ended 26 Jan.)	98.4	24.6	23.2	5.8
January 1973 (5 weeks ended 3 Feb.)	197.7	39.5	41.0	8.2
Percentage change on 1973		−38		−29

TABLE 2 Weekly estimates

Thousands

Week ending	Cars	Commercial vehicles
5 January	12.7	3.3
12 January	27.7	6.0
19 January	25.0	6.3
26 January	32.1	7.1
2 February	33.8	7.3

The above weekly estimates do not agree precisely with the provisional monthly totals for January.

TABLE 3 UK vehicle production: Monthly averages seasonally adjusted

Thousands

	Cars	Commercial vehicles
1973 1st quarter	146	34.0
2nd quarter	139	33.8
3rd quarter	148	37.5
4th quarter	149	33.6
November	152	29.0
December	138	32.8
1974 January	100	25.0
Average for:		
last 3 months	130	29.0
preceding 3 months	147	36.7
Percentage change	−11	−21

Retailers' stocks in December

The value of stocks at constant prices held by retailers at the end of December showed a increase of 17 per cent over the corresponding month last year. This maintains the high levels of the previous six months when the volume of trade was also relatively buoyant. The levels in April and May reflect, in part, the decline in the volume of trade following the pre-VAT spending.

Level of Retailers' stocks

Index numbers (end 1966 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*

(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	93	97	100	100	101	102	100	101	103	108	112	100
1967	97	100	102	103	103	104	102	103	104	111	115	102
1968	101	103	107	108	110	111	109	110	112	119	124	112
1969	110	113	117	117	119	119	117	115	118	126	132	119
1970	115	117	120	122	121	122	121	120	123	131	138	125
1971	120	123	127	129	129	131	128	128	132	143	150	136
1972	130	134	138	139	139	142	138	139	142	154	163	145
1973	141	145	151	148	151	156	155	156	162	177	188	173
1969	*9*	*10*	*9*	*9*	*8*	*7*	*7*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*6*
1970	*4*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*5*
1971	*5*	*5*	*6*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*9*	*8*
1972	*8*	*7*	*9*	*8*	*8*	*9*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*7*
1973	*8*	*9*	*10*									
At constant (December 1966) prices:												
1966	96	100	103	103	103	104	101	101	103	109	113	100
1967	97	100	105	103	104	104	102	102	104	110	114	102
1968	100	102	105	104	106	106	104	105	106	113	118	106
1969	102	105	108	108	109	108	106	105	107	114	118	106
1970	102	103	106	106	105	106	104	102	104	110	115	104
1971	99	101	103	103	102	104	101	101	104	112	117	105
1972	100	102	105	106	106	108	105	105	106	114	120	107
1973	104	107	111	117	119	122	119	119	123	131	138	125
1969	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*2*	*—*	*1*	*1*	*—*	*1*
1970	*−1*	*−1*	*−2*	*−1*	*−3*	*−2*	*−3*	*−2*	*−2*	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*
1971	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*	*−2*	*−1*	*−1*	*2*	*1*	*1*
1972	*1*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*1*
1973	*4*	*4*	*5*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*14*	*15*	*14*	*15*	*17*

Retailers' stocks in the United Kingdom at end of December 1966 were £1,321 million at current prices.

With the introduction of VAT, the current price estimates of stocks are being valued exclusive of this tax. There is, therefore, a discontinuity in the series between March and April, and, for the time being, the usual comparisons with a year earlier will not be given. The estimates at constant prices take account of this method of valuation, and are consistent with those for earlier months.

The series are now rebased on the final results of the 1966 census of distribution. The method of computation has also been improved. The new series were first introduced in an article published in *Trade and Industry*, on 20 September 1973.

Sales in the carpet industry in November

The daily rate of manufacturers' sales by value in November was provisionally estimated to have been 11 per cent more than in November 1972, assuming 22 working days in both months. In the three months ended November 1973 the daily rate of manufacturers' sales was provisionally estimated to have been 14 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1972, assuming 65 working days in the three months ended November 1973 and also in the three months ended November 1972. The index of manufacturers' sales has now been rebased to 1970, 100 and replaces the 1963, 100 series previously shown in this table. The index numbers, which are of manufacturers' sales by value, have been adjusted for the length of working month, but not for non-statutory holidays or other seasonal factors. The Wholesale Price Index for carpets (also rebased) is shown as a guide to the movement in prices.

1970 = 100

		Index of manufacturers' sales	Wholesale price index
1969		93	96.6
1970		100	100.0
1971		115	104.9
1972		135	111.7
1972	Quarter ended March	113	107.1
	Quarter ended June	130	109.2
	Quarter ended September	130	112.4
	Quarter ended December	169	118.2
1973	Quarter ended March	160	125.1
	Quarter ended June	171	127.7
	Quarter ended September	149	132.7
1972	January	102	106.5
	February	106	107.1
	March	130	107.7
	April	122	109.2
	May	136	109.2
	June	132	109.3
	July	119	110.2
	August	120	112.5
	September	151	114.4
	October	160	114.5
	November	174	120.0
	December	173	120.2
1973	January	133	124.5
	February	170	125.4
	March	179	125.5
	April	177	125.5
	May	168	126.5
	June	168	131.0
	July	133	132.5
	August	140	132.7
	September	177	132.8
	October	180	133.1
	November	194	135.8*

* Provisional.

Retail sales – provisional estimates for January*

The provisional estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in January is 110 (1971 = 100). If this is confirmed it will show a fall of 2½ per cent from the December level to one not very different from that of January 1973. The fall probably reflects a number of factors, including the full effect of power restrictions on shop opening hours and the introduction of restrictions on credit. Although these factors would also have affected trade in December to some degree, sales in that month may have been increased by the special payment to pensioners.

Despite the fall in January, on the three monthly comparison, the volume of sales in November-January was about 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months.

The provisional estimate of the *value* of sales in January, based on non-seasonally adjusted data, shows a rise of 12 per cent compared with a year earlier.

* A detailed note on the method of computation of the provisional estimates will be published in a future issue of *Trade and Industry*.

Retail Sales: Volume Seasonally adjusted index (1971 = 100)			Retail Sales: Value Not seasonally adjusted – percentage change compared with a year earlier		
1973	1st quarter	111.8	1972	October	+12
	2nd quarter	108.0		November	+13
	3rd quarter	110.5		December	+15
	4th quarter	112.3	1973	January	+14
1972	October	108.0		October	+14
	November	108.9		November	+14
	December	111.2		December	+13
1973	January	109.2	1974	January	+12 (provisional)
	October	111.7			
	November	112.3			
	December	112.9			
1974	January	110 (provisional)			

Notes: Provisional figures: The *volume index* is given to the nearest quarter per cent. The percentage *increase in value* compared with a year earlier is given to the nearest whole number.

This is the first of an intended regular series of monthly articles giving provisional estimates of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales and the increase in the value of sales compared with a year earlier.

The provisional figures are made available by Press Notice in advance of this article. The final figures for January will be published in a Press Notice on Monday 4 March.

Production in the cotton industry

Statistics issued by the Textile Statistics Bureau show that in the period January to November 1973 the amount of cloth woven was 2 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of last year. Production of single yarn increased by 4 per cent and doubled yarn by 11 per cent.

Production in the cotton industry

Annual totals and weekly averages

		Single yarn(†)		Double yarn		Woven cloth	
		Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
		Million lb.				Million lin. yards	
1963		488.7	127.0	131.4	107.0	1,014.1	560.3
1964		508.1	145.9	136.1	120.0	1,033.1	610.1
1965		484.8	142.5	131.5	120.3	1,015.0	624.4
1966		455.7	136.2	123.1	110.2	915.3	616.6
1967		383.8	124.8	108.1	105.2	745.0	529.8
1968		377.4	148.7	110.0	114.6	730.7	554.8
1969		366.4	161.3	103.2	134.3	723.4	588.5
1970		349.8	170.7	95.2	126.3	686.4	529.6
1971		293.2	183.8	187.3		611.4	524.7
1972		267.6	180.2	166.2		561.0	513.8
1972	January	5.7	3.6	3.5		11.6	10.9
	February	4.1	2.4	2.7		9.3	8.7
	March*	5.1	3.6	3.2		11.1	10.2
	April	5.4	3.8	3.3		11.8	10.6
	May	5.7	4.0	3.6		12.2	11.1
	June*	4.4	3.2	2.8		11.6	9.7
	July	4.7	3.1	2.8		6.9	7.2
	August*	5.4	3.8	3.2		11.3	9.8
	September	4.5	3.0	2.9		9.8	9.2
	October	5.9	4.0	3.7		11.9	10.9
	November*	5.9	3.9	3.6		11.6	10.7
	December	4.9	3.3	3.0		9.8	9.4
1973	January*	5.5	3.8	3.5		10.2	10.6
	February	5.7	4.1	3.8		10.9	11.2
	March	5.6	4.3	4.0		10.9	11.4
	April	4.9	3.8	3.6		9.6	10.3
	May*	5.5	4.4	3.9		10.4	11.0
	June	4.5	3.9	3.4		10.4	11.1
	July	3.9	2.8	2.9		6.3	7.8
	August*	4.9	4.0	3.5		9.3	9.9
	September	4.0	3.3	3.1		8.1	10.2
	October*	5.0	4.5	3.7		10.1	11.9
	November	5.0	4.5	3.6		10.2	12.0

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. * Average of five weeks.

Output in the wool textile industry

The volume of production in the industry (as measured by the seasonally adjusted Index of Production) in the three months ended November 1973 was the same as in the three months ended August 1973, but 3 per cent lower than in the three months ended November 1972. Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in the period January to November 1973 deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 5 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1972; deliveries of worsted yarn (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 2 per cent lower. Production of wool and hair tops was 15 per cent less but that of man-made fibre tops 22 per cent more.

Output in the wool textile industry

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw Wool (Clean weight)	Tops		Woollen Yarn (†)	Worsted Yarn (§)	Woven Fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡)		Blankets (†)
		Wool and Hair	Man-made Fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	Million kilos					Million sq. yds.		
1963	207.7	137.9	19.1	142.0	108.7	176.8	148.6	35.1
1964	189.7	120.3	25.8	147.8	105.8	177.1	148.3	32.9
1965	182.6	112.3	25.9	146.0	103.2	175.3	147.6	32.8
1966	176.1	104.2	28.5	142.7	100.2	168.4	133.9	30.5
1967	163.3	92.1	27.6	138.1	89.6	163.2	131.3	28.7
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	162.4	132.3	32.7
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	155.6	130.6	32.2
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	138.1	119.3	29.4
1971	141.2	66.2	36.6	130.7	93.0	121.9	100.3	34.1
1972	152.3	75.1	45.9	130.9	101.6	119.4	100.1	34.5
1972 1st quarter	37.2	18.7	11.0	32.3	24.2	27.0	24.8	8.7
2nd quarter	39.3	19.5	11.8	33.8	26.6	30.7	24.7	6.8
3rd quarter	36.0	18.1	10.8	29.8	23.5	29.9	23.4	8.5
4th quarter	39.8	19.0	12.4	35.2	27.2	31.9	27.3	10.5
1973 1st quarter	40.7	19.9	13.3	36.8	27.8	30.9	29.3	10.3
2nd quarter	34.9	16.6	13.9	33.4	24.6	32.5	26.0	8.7
3rd quarter	29.2	13.0	13.0	29.8	21.8	28.8	23.8	8.0
1972 January	12.2	6.1	4.2	10.4	8.1	9.0	8.5	3.0
February	10.8	5.5	2.9	9.2	7.2	7.9	7.4	2.8
March	14.2	7.1	3.9	12.7	8.9	10.1	8.9	2.9
April	11.8	6.1	3.6	10.0	8.0	8.7	7.8	2.3
May	13.8	6.6	4.3	12.0	9.6	11.2	8.6	2.1
June	13.7	6.8	3.9	11.7	9.0	10.8	8.5	2.4
July	11.4	6.6	4.0	8.1	6.9	9.0	7.6	2.2
August	11.1	4.6	3.2	10.7	8.5	10.8	7.4	3.1
September	13.5	6.9	3.6	10.9	8.1	10.1	8.4	3.2
October	13.4	6.2	4.2	11.9	9.6	11.7	9.4	3.8
November	14.1	6.9	4.3	12.4	9.5	11.3	9.9	3.3
December	12.3	5.9	3.9	10.9	8.1	8.9	8.0	3.4
1973 January	14.3	6.8	4.2	12.9	9.5	10.4	9.8	3.9
February	12.3	6.1	4.0	11.3	8.6	9.4	9.2	3.0
March	14.1	7.0	5.1	12.6	9.7	11.1	10.3	3.4
April	11.4	5.6	4.6	10.3	7.8	9.0	8.5	3.0
May	11.5	5.5	4.9	11.1	8.5	11.6	8.9	3.0
June	12.0	5.5	4.4	12.1	8.3	11.9	8.6	2.7
July	9.9	5.1	5.0	9.0	7.3	9.0	8.4	1.9
August	9.0	3.5	3.3	10.0	7.3	8.9	6.9	3.0
September	10.3	4.4	4.7	10.8	7.2	10.9	8.6	3.1
October	11.8	4.7	5.5	13.2	9.5	11.6	9.4	3.3
November	11.3	4.8	5.7	12.5	9.1	11.7	9.7	3.5

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. (§) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn: previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In November deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 1.1 million kilos.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 8 February 1974.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
My Word Is My Bond	BR/E 37305/10/2/79	18	6 February	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	Pacesetter Productions Ltd.
Capital City	BR/E 37306/10/2/79	27	6 February	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Anthony Barrier Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2331	BR/E 37217/10/2/79	8	8 February	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2331A	BR/E 37218/10/2/79	8	8 February	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Tales of Erotica	EC 37307/10/2/79	88	6 February	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	PARF Cinematografica, Rome.
			FOREIGN		
Menace	F 37303	90	6 February	Target International Pictures Ltd.	Davis Film, Paris.
Summer Wishes, Winter Dreams	F 37304	88	6 February	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Rastar Productions Inc.
Trinity Is Still My Name	F 37308	90	7 February	Avco Embassy Pictures (UK) Ltd.	West Films S.r.l., Rome

Engineering industries sales and orders (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX)

Trends in October

Provisional trend estimates and seasonally adjusted volume index numbers of sales and orders in the engineering industries indicate only marginal changes in the level of activity over the latest three months. Although sales appear to have levelled off, net new orders for home and export markets have continued to flow in at levels nearly 20 per cent above those of sales, with consequent lengthening of order books.

The indices for months up to October 1973 are published in the accompanying table, and the latest seasonally adjusted figures show the low September levels of sales to have been a temporary feature. The average effect in recent months, however, has been to stabilise the trend of total sales, which showed no growth during the period July to October, the slight increase in home sales having been offset by the fall in export sales.

The trend of export net new orders, which rose by 35 per cent during the last 12 months, increased by only ½ per cent between July and October. Nevertheless the high level of new export orders has

Index numbers for the combined engineering industries (SIC Orders vii, viii and ix) (a)

Volume index numbers: Orders-on-hand, December 1963 unadjusted = 100 Net new orders and sales, 1963 average monthly sales = 100

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales
Trend Estimates									
1972 August	122	160	149	106	167	153	179	142	140
1972 October	124	163	153	108	167	155	180	154	149
November	125	167	156	109	169	157	181	162	154
December	127	171	159	110	172	160	183	169	157
1973 January	129	177	162	112	178	163	185	174	158
February	131	183	165	114	185	167	188	177	159
March	134	188	167	117	191	170	191	182	161
April	137	193	169	120	195	172	195	188	163
May	140	196	170	122	196	172	200	196	164
June	144	198	170	125	196	172	207	202	165
July	147	199	170	128	196	172	213	207	165
August	151	199	171	130	195	173	220	209	165
September	154	199	171	133	194	173	226	210	165
October	156	198	171	135	194	173	231	208	165
Percentage Increase (c) July-October 1973	6.0	−0.5	—	5.0	−1.0	0.5	8.0	0.5	−0.5
Seasonally Adjusted									
1969	123	136	130	106	132	130	181	147	131
1970	122	136	136	105	131	132	183	147	146
1971	119	134	137	102	131	133	175	141	145
1972	127	157	147	110	161	150	184	148	141
1972 3rd quarter	123	161	149	107	170	154	178	139	137
4th quarter	127	166	155	110	165	155	184	168	154
1973 1st quarter	134	185	167	117	190	170	191	173	159
2nd quarter	143	193	168	125	192	170	205	194	164
3rd quarter	155	201	170	134	197	172	227	211	164
1972 July	121	154	146	104	158	152	179	143	131
August	125	181	149	108	195	157	181	145	131
September	123	149	151	107	158	152	178	127	148
October	124	165	157	108	166	157	179	164	156
November	125	164	158	109	165	158	180	160	159
December	127	168	150	110	163	151	184	180	148
1973 January	128	175	165	112	177	166	185	169	164
February	131	191	168	114	190	171	190	194	160
March	134	189	168	117	202	174	191	158	154
April	137	195	168	121	197	168	195	191	167
May	139	183	170	122	180	171	199	191	166
June	143	201	168	125	201	171	205	202	160
July	147	210	177	128	200	178	215	235	173
August	151	202	172	131	203	173	220	202	169
September	155	189	161	134	187	165	227	195	151
October	157	196	176	135	191	178	233	209	172
May-July 1973 (av).	147	198	171	128	194	173	215	209	166
August-October 1973 (av).	157	196	170	135	193	172	233	202	164
Percentage Increase (b) (c)	6.5	−1.0	−1.0	6.0	—	−1.0	8.5	−3.5	−1.5

(a) All figures are provisional.
(b) For orders on hand, the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest period shown with the corresponding level for the earlier period.
(c) The percentage changes have been based on the unrounded values and are given to the nearest half percentage point for statistical convenience.

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caused a rise of 8 per cent in export orders-on-hand during the same three month period. Home net new orders lessened slightly, but orders-on-hand continued to rise, with the October trend estimate having risen a further 5 per cent compared with July. The combined result of the changes in orders in the two markets has been a very slight downward movement in net new orders but their high levels have caused an increase in the trend of orders-on-hand between July and October of 6 per cent.

The revised figures published in this table are based on the Monthly Engineering Enquiry relating to October 1973. The response of 75 per cent to the inquiry is judged sufficient to justify publication of provisional estimates for this month. Taking into account the returns now received for July, August and September, the response rates for these months were 88, 84 and 87 per cent respectively.

Business Monitor PM 33–36, Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders), which provides more detailed statistical tables and analyses of the engineering industries is obtainable from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, post free for a subscription of £1 per annum. Volume indices are given for sales, orders-on-hand and net new orders, for total, home and export markets, for each of the three SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX (mechanical engineering, instrument engineering and electrical engineering respectively).

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Business Monitors in the Production, Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The Census of Production reports are available on standing order from the same address or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Trade and Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3038).

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

Turnover of the catering trades in December 1973

The total turnover of the catering trades in the fourth quarter of 1973 was less than 2 per cent more than in the third quarter, at current prices and after allowing for normal seasonal movements. This is a distinct slackening compared with recent rates of increase. In the year 1973 as a whole, the increase in turnover compared with 1972 was 13 per cent.

Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier (*not* seasonally adjusted) for the main kinds of business are as follows:

		All Caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1973	year	13	15	13	12	11
	3rd quarter	13	16	13	12	11
	4th quarter	11	14	11	10	10
	December	9	13	11	8	12

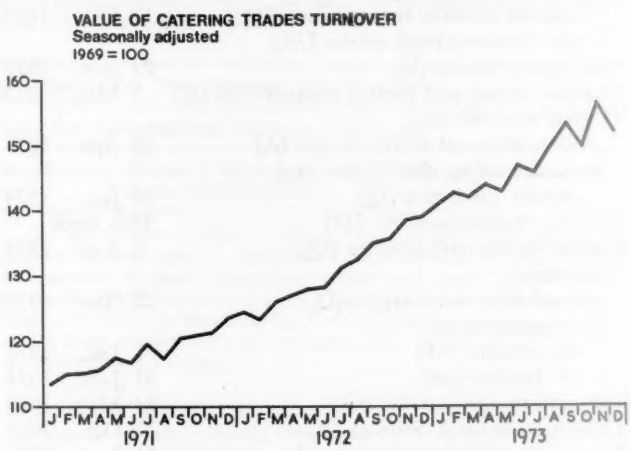

VALUE OF CATERING TRADES TURNOVER
Seasonally adjusted
1969 = 100
160
150
140
130
120
110
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1971
1972
1973

TABLE 1 Turnover of all caterers seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1969 = 100

		Value at current prices (Turnover in 1969—£2,533 million)
1969		100
1970		108
1971		118
1972		131
1973		143
1970	1st quarter	105
	2nd quarter	108
	3rd quarter	109
	4th quarter	111
1971	1st quarter	115
	2nd quarter	117
	3rd quarter	119
	4th quarter	122
1972	1st quarter	125
	2nd quarter	128
	3rd quarter	133
	4th quarter	138
1973	1st quarter	142
	2nd quarter	145
	3rd quarter	150
	4th quarter	
1973	April	144
	May	143
	June*	147
	July	146
	August	150
	September*	154
	October	150
	November	157
	December*	152
1973	July—September	150
	October—December	153
Percentage increase		2

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The December 1973 period was the five weeks from November 25, 1973 to December 29, 1973. The December 1972 period was the five weeks from November 26, 1972 to December 30, 1972.

The series are provisionally rebased using the broad results of the large scale inquiry into the catering trades for 1969. The detailed results of this inquiry will be incorporated in a final rebasing in due course.

A full report on the 1969 inquiry was published in November 1972 under the title 'Catering Trades 1969: Statistical Inquiry' (HMSO 32p net).

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	18 Oct. 1973
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	31 Jan. 1974
quarterly figures (Q)	6 Dec. 1973
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	11 Oct. 1973
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	29 Nov. 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	1 Mar. 1973
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	28 Apr. 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	10 Jan. 1974
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	2 Aug. 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	22 Nov. 1973
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	31 Jan. 1974
N. Ireland (M)	31 Jan. 1974
Computers: UK market (Q)	24 May 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	11 Oct. 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	21 June 1973
Energy trends (M)	24 Jan. 1974
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	This week
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	10 Jan. 1974
cinema admissions and takings (M)	7 Feb. 1974
overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
registration of films (A)	31 Jan. 1974
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	30 Aug. 1973
household consumption (Q)	17 Jan. 1974
Footwear industry:	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	7 Feb. 1974
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	10 Jan. 1974
Foreign trade:	
industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	6 Dec. 1973
world exports of manufactures (A)	30 Sept. 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	7 Feb. 1974
Hire-purchase business (M)	7 Feb. 1974
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	24 Jan. 1974
N. Ireland index (M)	24 Jan. 1974
Wales index (Q)	7 Feb. 1974
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	10 Jan. 1974
investment and earnings overseas (A)	29 Mar. 1973
Machine tools: deliveries and orders (Q)	17 Jan. 1974
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	29 Nov. 1973
production (M)	10 Jan. 1974
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	29 Nov. 1973
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	31 Jan. 1974
estimated figures (M)	This week
motor trade turnover (Q)	22 Nov. 1973
Office development permits (Q)	20 Dec. 1973
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	10 May 1973
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	24 Jan. 1974
value: analysis of trends (Q)	6 Dec. 1973
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Retail prices index (M)	31 Jan. 1974
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	7 Feb. 1974
provisional figures	This week
sales, N. Ireland (M)	31 Jan. 1974
stocks (M)	This week
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	12 Apr. 1973
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	6 Dec. 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	3 Jan. 1974
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	28 Apr. 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	10 Jan. 1974
retail (M)	This week
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	13 Dec. 1973
carpet sales (M)	This week
cotton industry production (M)	This week
hosiery production (M)	10 Jan. 1974
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	24 Jan. 1974
orders and deliveries (M)	24 Jan. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	7 Feb. 1974
wool exports (Q)	14 June 1973
wool output (M)	This week
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	31 Jan. 1974
overseas travel and tourism (A)	21 Dec. 1972
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	29 Mar. 1973
index numbers (M)	This week

Department of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	3 Jan. 1974
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	13 Dec. 1973
ECGD local offices	24 Jan. 1974
Guide to DTI	6 Dec. 1973
Official Receivers' offices	17 Jan. 1974
Programme of trade promotions	24 Jan. 1974
Release dates of economic statistics	24 Jan. 1974

Government Sales

Department of Trade and Industry

Ship for Sale

Offers are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned trawler 'as lying' at HM Naval Base, Portsmouth.

'MULL' Steel, built 1941. G.T. 461. N.T. 176.22. Length (b.p.) 150 ft. Breadth (mld) 27 ft. 6 in. Depth (mld) 15 ft. 0 in. Light Displacement 640 tons. Engine: Single screw, steam, oil-fired, triple expansion by C. D. Holmes, Hull, Yorks. IHP 500.

Included in the sale are two surf boats 'PUFFIN 1' and 'PUFFIN 11'. A description of these is included in the further particulars.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plans and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND. Tel: 01-222 7060, ext. 26.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43 at the above address in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to Purchase "MULL"' and must be received not later than *noon* on 7 March 1974.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

Ministry of Defence

21 February 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot RAOC, Ruddington, Notts.

Auctioneers: Arnold & Son Dept. (L), Modwena House, 13 Market Place, Burton-upon-Trent DE14 1HD (Tel: 0283-64657)

THIS SALE REPLACES THE ONE PREVIOUSLY HELD AT BRANSTON

Approximately 700 lots which include a Sagar woodworking dovetailer, Churchill-Faye automatic lathe, capstan and other lathes, pillar drills, milling, grinding and engraving machines, tractors, plant spares including Michigan, Jones and Blaw Knox. Electrical and electronic equipment, aircraft and MT spares, workshop equipment, batteries, tyres, tables, chairs, carpets, bookcases, sideboards, etc. Various items of clothing and textiles which include a large quantity of blankets.

WARNING
Watch these advertisements for dates of sales. Dates may be altered at short notice because of the special economy measures to conserve fuel.

27 February 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Hilltop Motor Hotel, London Road, Carlisle

Auctioneers: Harrison & Hetherington (Dept. L), Botchergate, Carlisle (Tel: 0228-26292)

Surplus plant, stores and 64 motor vehicles. Machine and hand tools including sanding, valve grinding, angle and tube bending, folding and flexible drive machines. Guillotines, drills, spanners, screwdrivers, axes, saws, power units, rectifiers, amplifiers, transformers, servo motors, test sets, receivers, tape recorders, modulators, valves, junction boxes, relays, capacitors, resistors and control units. Pocket and stop watches, binoculars, micrometers, cameras, osilloscopes, gyro units, wooden boxes and pallets, aluminium rods and sheets, rack assemblies and various paints. Several lots of service clothing and boots and shoes; various textiles and a considerable number of blankets.

6/7 March 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Lido Hall, Worthy Lane, Winchester

Auctioneers: Austin & Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants (Tel: 03292-4211)

The lots on offer include aluminium ware, cordage, diesel and petrol engines, electric motors, electrical–MT–wireless spares, paint, tyres, photographic equipment, projectors, wooden and metal boxes, watches, 45 machine tools including grinders, lathes, millers and drills. Tractors, excavators, dumpers. 600 lots of furniture and clothing including bureaux, chairs, desks, wooden and steel wardrobes, coats, blankets, carpets, jerseys, sheets, scrap rags, webbing, etc.

Catalogues of the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc, are available from the relevant auctioneers from two weeks prior to and up to the date of the sale, price 10p (postal order only).

Department of the Environment

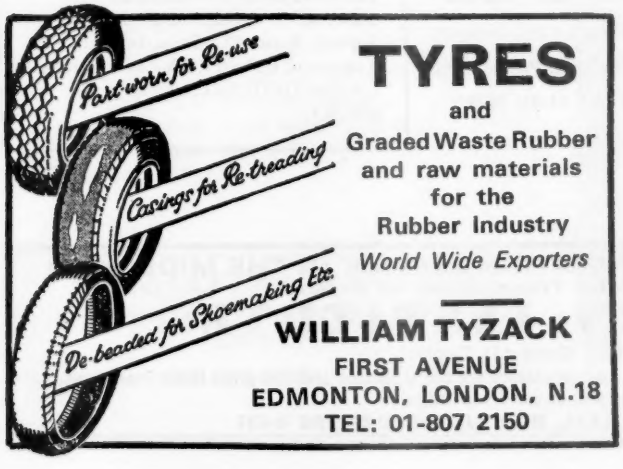
5 March 1974

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel: 01-903 2608)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.

Catalogue: direct from auctioneer, price 10p each.



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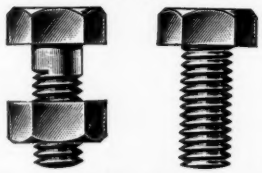

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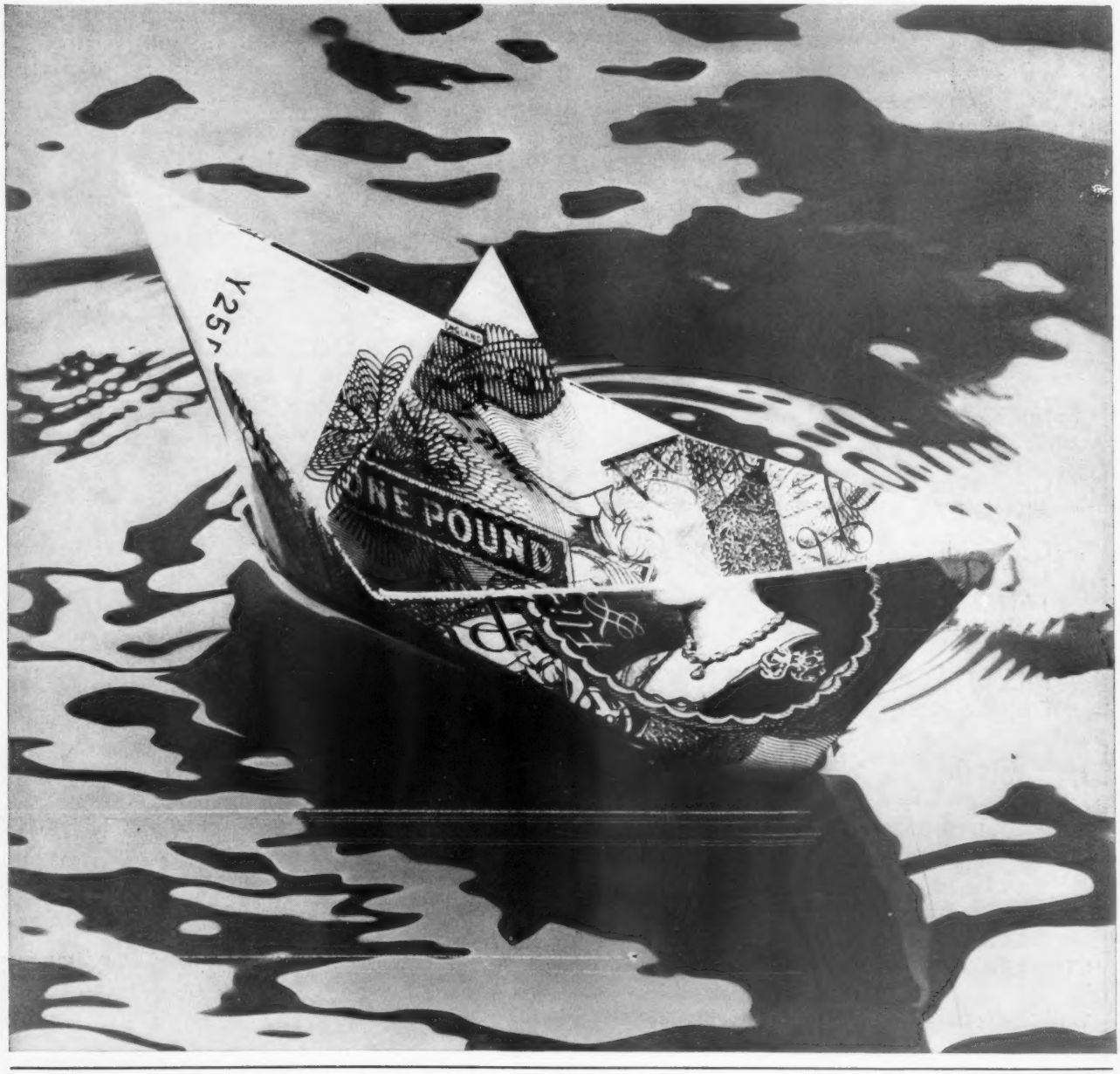
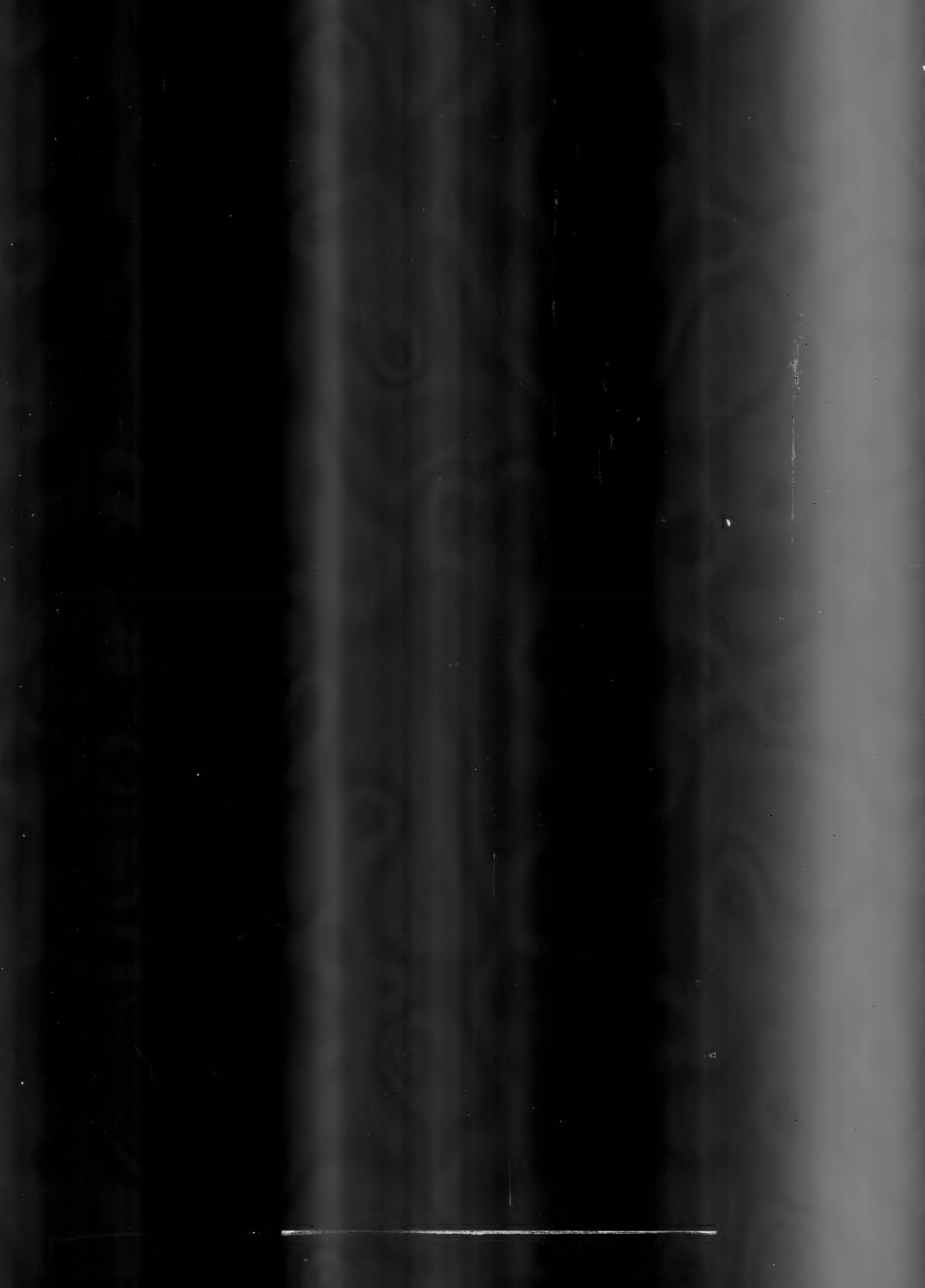
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